The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Japanese Smuggling Regarded as "Local Issue" in North?

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

PREACHER TALKED ON "OPEN DOORS" SPIES TURNED OUT IN FORCE!

CHAPLAIN Maurice M. Witherspoon, attached to the local U. S. Marine Corps, selected as his sermon-text a few Sundays ago the subject, "Open Doors." Notice to this effect, with the subject of the sermon, appeared among the regulation church announcements in the local foreign newspapers. In his introduction the Chaplain stated that the subject, "Open Doors" had been suggested by headlines in the local newspapers, but his sermon was not concerned with the political aspects of the familiar "Open Door Policy," which appears as a preamble to the Nine-Power Treaty. Instead he used the term metaphorically, pointing out that most persons preferred open doors to closed doors; that people instinctively were opposed to living behind "locked doors;" that open doors (also windows) were preferable because they let in the sunlight, etc. He also referred to open-hands (also open hearts) as being symbolic of trust, whereas closed hands (mailed fists) were symbolic of war and despair. "Open-hands" likewise were symbolic of generosity, in which connection the pastor referred to the current campaign of the Salvation Army for funds. Launching further into his subject Chaplain Witherspoon declared that a man's intellectual horizon expanded as he "opened the doors" to education, music, art, sports, brotherhood, religion. Finally he emphasized the importance of maintaining an "open-mind," for the acquisition of new ideas and referred to a man whose mind had been so tightly closed to new ideas that "you couldn't get a new idea into it with a crowbar." In conclusion he said that Christianity was the religion of the Open Door, the Open-Hand, the Open-Mind and Open-Heart, "which brooks no walls, no fences, breaks down the barriers of exclusive nationalism and enters every land."

Chaplain Witherspoon's Sunday morning services usually are well attended, attracting the general public as well as members of the Marine corps, but on this particular Sunday he noticed several new faces and was greatly puzzled when the strangers took out notebooks and began writing down passages from his sermon verbatim. He

was particularly intrigued by four men of military bearing who sat in the front row taking copious notes and frequently whispering to each other. Finally as he launched into the religious significance of the symbolic "Open Door" the four strangers looked at one another in considerable puzzlement and at the conclusion of the sermon they departed without waiting for the usual hand-shaking and introductions. Investigation disclosed that the four strangers were intelligence officers sent to the meeting by a "certain neighboring nation," a term which the Chinese newspapers use when referring to Japan. Their superior officers apparently had been attracted by the title of the sermon, "Open Door," but had not thought of its symbolic use in a religious sense.

AMERICANS LOSE OUT ON CHINA'S RAILWAY BUSINESS

WITHIN recent weeks the Chinese government railway authorities have accepted delivery of a large number of locomotives for use on the various railways, but chiefly on the new lines which have been completed or are under construction. Some of these orders for locomotives, notably one supplied by a British company, have been so large as to attract international attention. This particular order for 24 modern locomotives, each weighing (with tender) 146 tons, was filled by one British company, the Vulcan Foundry, Ltd. Temporarily the locomotives will be used to haul trains on the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow line, Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow lines, but ultimately they will all go to the soon-to-be-completed Canton-Hankow line. In addition to this notable order for locomotives which had much to do in reducing unemployment in England for a considerable period, other European firms have also done considerable business in China in similar lines. The Kiangnan railway administration recently purchased a locomotive of the "Pacific" type which was manufactured in Poland. It weighed 74 tons and shortly after being unloaded from the ship attained a test speed of 65 kilometers an hour. In addition to these orders German firms also have sold several locomotives in China recently, the first of an order for six for service on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway having been delivered recently. These also were of heavier type, weighing 148½ tons each complete with tenders Czecho-Slovakian firms are said to have sold several locomotives and other railway equipment and recently there were rumors of important French deals in locomotives and other railway equipment.

There also have been reports of large orders for locomotives placed with the Japanese by the Peiping-Mukden and Peiping-Suiyuan railway lines, both of which are now controlled by the Japanese and shortly are to be placed under the management of the Japanese government-operated South Manchuria Railway which is now expanding into North China.

There seems to be considerable mystery surrounding the failure of American companies to participate in this important business of supplying China with railway locomotives as well as other equipment. It is said that, with the exception of a small order for secondhand rails supplied in North China last year, no locomotives or other American railway equipment has been sold in China for more than a decade. The last important order for American locomotives was sold to the Peiping-Suiyuan railway about a dozen years ago, these being of the "Mallett" type, of weight and power greatly exceeding those being delivered today by European or Japanese concerns. As America has more railway mileage than any other country and in consequence has made great progress in the invention and production of railway equipment, the failure of American companies to participate in the growing Chinese business is thought to be due to inefficient and inadequate selling and financing methods. The higher price of American equipment is, of course, another serious barrier. In recent competition to supply locomotives to the Lung-Hai railway administration the bids of the companies of various nationalities were said to have been as follows, the figures being in U. S. currency:

Americans	$73,000
British	59,000
Germans	55,000
Belgians	49,000
Japanese	43,870

The great disparity of price between the American, European and Japanese concerns was startling, but even more startling was the report that certain German concerns were prepared to grant credits for eight or ten years whereas the American companies insisted upon cash at delivery. As for the Japanese and their ridiculously low quotation, it was claimed that this was so far below the world cost of materials as to prove the contention that the Japanese government was subsidizing the enterprise for special reasons concerned with Japanese imperial policy—or the Japanese firm which made the bid was planning to supply locomotives constructed from inferior materials.

The overwhelming advantage now enjoyed by British companies in supplying locomotives, coaches and other railway equipment to the Chinese state railways was due to the clever use of the British share of the Boxer indemnity for financing the sales not only of railway materials but of other large enterprises including an extensive machine-tool works. While the American share of the Boxer indemnity was remitted for educational purposes, the British indemnity was converted into a "revolving" trust fund for financing the sale of British railway and other mechanical equipment to the Chinese government. This has had the effect of giving British companies a practical monopoly in these lucrative lines, and, as stated in the foregoing, the business has been so extensive as to materially reduce unemployment in England. It is now rumored that American

commercial and financial interests are planning the creation of a new financial organ which would enable their firms to compete with Europeans in extending long-time credits which would offset to some extent the higher costs of American manufactured equipment.

PATRICK GIVENS, HEAD OF SHANGHAI POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH, RETIRES

PATRICK GIVENS, who until recently was the head of the Special or Political Branch of the Shanghai Foreign Municipality's Police Force, departed from Shanghai on the s.s. *Fushimi Maru*, Mar. 23, for England, on retirement after 29 years in the Shanghai police service. He will make his home in his birthplace, Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. Givens, generally known as "Pat," joined the Shanghai police on March 31, 1907. After a little more than three years in ordinary police service, he joined the detective branch, with which he had been connected ever since until he resigned several weeks ago. Mr. Given's special duties were to investigate happenings which in any way tended to disrupt the peace of the Settlement. This, in recent years, has meant that he was particularly active in anti-Communist activities. In the course of his duties in securing evidence against Communists he frequently worked in close cooperation with the Bureau of Public Safety, or in other words the police of the surrounding district of Shanghai which is under purely Chinese administration. For his services in this respect, the local Chinese authorities recently recommended him for the Certificate of Honor. He was presented with the Police long service medal in 1927 and in 1935 was awarded the "A" grade medal of the Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force Services. Several days before Mr. Givens' departure, Mayor Wu Teh-chen of the Shanghai City Government sent a letter to the Shanghai Municipal Council extolling the services rendered by him. Among other things Mayor Wu said: "Mr. Givens has great knowledge of the conditions in Shanghai and is a conscientious and ever-alert officer. He has always assisted and cooperated with this Government in matters concerning public safety. His services are highly appreciated by the Mayor." Notable among the cases handled by Mr. Givens was the investigation, and the securing of evidence which eventually secured the conviction several years ago, of Mr. and Mrs. Noulens, or as they are frequently known, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ruegg who are at present serving a life sentence in the First Kiangsu Prison in Nanking. Questioned a few days before his departure as to whether there was not a resemblance between the fight which his own countrymen waged against existing conditions and the campaign of the Communists in China, Mr. Givens pointed out that whereas the Irish campaign was a popular movement which had the full support of the public, the Communist movement in China is an exotic affair, not supported by the Chinese masses, and is fostered and directed from outside the country. In addition to Mr. Givens' anti-Communist activities he has investigated subversive movements of many other kinds, and prosecuted and secured convictions in crimes of almost every category during his 29 years of service. Mr. Givens has a host of friends among all nationalities and their good wishes go with him into a well-earned retirement in his native land.

North China Smuggling as a "Local Issue"---The Arita-Chang Conversations

HACHIRO Arita, Japanese Ambassador, after discussing Sino-Japanese politics with Gen. Chang Chun, Nanking Minister of Foreign Affairs, from three to four hours daily over a period of four days, announced in the course of an interview with the Japanese newspapermen at Shanghai that North China issues were not touched upon. He said they would be discussed with Chinese officials in Tientsin and Peiping!

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The Academica Sinica, highest scientific group in China, in a report on foreign trade tendencies over a period of ten years, issued on March 19, charged that $70,000,000 worth of artificial silk and sugar had been smuggled into China in 1933 and 1934 and that arms and ammunition smuggled into the country amounted to $2,000,000 a year. As for the illicit opium and narcoties trade it was alleged that out of the vast amount smuggled in, a considerable portion came from the Japanese port of Dairen. The period in which this large amount of opium was smuggled into China was not stated.

T. C. Tang, correspondent for *The China Press* at Nanking, reported on March 12, that $10,000,000 worth of Japanese goods had been smuggled into North China in 1935; that the situation had become so serious that China's foreign loans, guaranteed on the customs surplus, were in danger of default, and that the Executive Yuan had instructed the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Railways to investigate the situation and devise measures for combatting the clandestine trade. Nothing, however, was said about using the armed forces of the nation against the miscellaneous gang of Japanese ronin, Koreans and Chinese rogues who are carrying on this trade as the agents of supposedly respectable Japanese commercial and shipping companies.

Mr. Tang's report, based on information from official sources, showed that the revenues of the Tientsin, Shanhaikwan and Chinwantao-

customs houses had fallen off materially as a result of the smuggling situation in the North, whereas other customs houses had registered increases in the same period. Under ordinary conditions Tientsin stands second to Shanghai as a source of customs funds and North China as a whole ordinarily produces 20 percent of China's traiff revenues. As China depends upon the Customs administation, Salt Monopoly and Consolidated Tax (cigarettes) for 80 percent of her governmental revenues, the seriousness of the situation created by Japanese smuggling is apparent.

The first blow which China suffered was the Japanese seizure of the four Manchurian provinces in 1931 with consequent occupation of customs administration throughout Manchuria causing a loss of scores of millions of dollars in revenue. Then came the Tangku Truce (May 31, 1933) creating the so-called Demilitarized Zone which served as a buffer area and smugglers' paradise up to the end of 1935 when the Japanese army stepped in and converted it into an independent state and adjunct of Manchukuo. A report in the *Shun Pao* on March 19 stated that the Yin Ju-keng regime which functions within the "zone" and controlls 22 counties of northern Hopei province, has begun to set up its own customs houses which function independently of those maintained by the Chinese Government. Japanese merchants and other smugglers, are now said to ignore the regular Chinese customs houses and patronize the Yin Ju-keng custom houses which charge only nominal duties. The *China Times* in the course of an article urging the Chinese Government to take action against the renegade Yin Ju-keng, declared that Japanese interference with the customs and salt revenues had dealt a heavy blow to the income of the Central Government.

An account of recent incidents concerned with Japanese interference with the Chinese customs administration, as reported in the local newspapers, would fill several columns of *The Review*. For example, on March 16 and 17 an attempt by a Chinese customs patrol boat to intercept 23 Japanese smuggling boats operating along the Chinese coast from the Japanese port of Dairen resulted in a pitched battle and the defeat of the customs police boat due to the fact that the smuggling ships were better armed. As to the cargo carried by the smugglers, ten of the boats carried 700 bags of sugar, 420 parcels of artificial silk and 300 additional tons of miscellaneous cargo. The other 13 smuggling craft allegedly carried sugar and cotton goods valued at several million dollars. On March 17 the Chinese railway authorities attempted to retaliate against the smugglers by refusing to transport merchandise upon which the full customs fees had not been paid, but the *Shun Pao* reported later that this had merely resulted in the smugglers using motor trucks instead of the Chinese government railway for transporting their goods. The report stated that whole fleets of Japanese trucks, each flying a Japanese flag and the banner of the so-called Japanese International Transport Company, with well armed escorts, were operating through the Great Wall passes from Manchukuo into Chinese territory. The Japanese company refused to permit Chinese police to interfere with the trucks. Merchandise smuggled in does not stop at Peiping and Tientsin but is actually transported in Japanese trucks as far south as Paoting, provincial capital of Hopei.

An extensive report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on March 15 gave additional information of startling import, it being alleged that the loss in customs revenue in North China last year amounted to more than $20,000,000, and that the smuggling of sugar alone had been so extensive that the market price had dropped from $22 a bag to $15. The loss at the Tientsin customs house in the last eight months of 1935 exceeded $10,000,000. This report stated that the Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin, upon the orders of the Nanking Ministry of Finance, had called on the Japanese Consul-General and requested his help in restraining the Japanese smugglers. The Japanese Consul-general gave a verbal promise to investigate the situation but refused to give a written statement on the subject. But it is obvious that no Japanese consular official will interfere with the smugglers due to the fact that they receive the support of the Japanese military establishment. The Tangku Truce, forced on China by the Japanese Army, which prevented the Chinese from sending armed forces into the Demilitarized Zone, recently was invoked to prevent the Chinese Customs authorities from operating armed police patrol boats inside the three-mile zone along the coast from Tientsin to the Great Wall at Shanhaikwan. Chinese customs guards stationed at Shanhaikwan and other frontier posts (along Manchukuo border) were forbidden to carry arms by the Japanese military authorities. Recently the Japanese consular officials announced that no Japanese subject could be searched by a Chinese customs official at any Chinese port.

That there is an ulterior motive intimately connected with Japanese military policy toward China involved in this smuggling business is quite obvious. According to the *Shun Pao* the Japanese object is to destroy the Customs Administration, a branch of the Chinese Government service which heretofore has been impervious to Japanese interference. The Japanese continuously opposed international action to increase China's customs revenues at the Washington Conference in 1922 and at succeeding meetings and in more recent years offered strenuous opposition when the American and other occidental governments granted tariff autonomy. Several weeks ago when the Hopei-Chahar Political Council was created in North China the Japanese

tried to induce Gen. Sung Che-yuan to seize the Tientsin customs house and create a separate independent customs regime in the North which would grant preferential duties to the Japanese. But Nanking headed this off by allegedly granting Gen. Sung's Council a subsidy of $1,000,000 a month from the Tientsin customs revenues. But this has not caused the Japanese to take any action against their smugglers whose operations are constantly growing more serious.

That the situation in North China, concerning the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration is rapidly approaching complete chaos is obvious. That the Japanese are solely responsible for this situation is equally obvious. In the case of any other country such an action by an alien state would have long since resulted in a declaration of war because Japan's action can have no other objective than the destruction of Chinese sovereignty.

Recently when Gen. Iwane Matsui, member of the Tokyo Supreme War Council and promoter of (Japanese) Pan-Asianism, was visiting in Nanking a reporter of the *Central News Agency* asked him about conditions in North China. Gen. Matsui replied, "Haven't all Sino-Japanese questions been settled in North China?"

Seven Fuh Tan University Students Arrested in Raid

Seven students with alleged communist leanings were taken into custody by soldiers from the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison headquarters and police of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety in the course of raids on said institution during the early hours of Mar. 25. The arrests were fiercely resisted by the student body and as a result three policemen were wounded, (allegedly by gun fire by the students), more than 10 students including one girl were injured, and another student was reported "missing."

A version of events given by *Central News* stated: "Seven communist students of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, were arrested by the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters Wednesday night and yesterday for attempting to disturb local peace and order by underhand movements. Information was received by the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters of the subversive plans of these communist students and in two raids carried out in the campus of the University, seven students were arrested. Of these, six were apprehended during the first raid last night, while the seventh was caught in a second raid yesterday at noon. The names of the seven students are: Huang Pa-shan, Ma Chih-hsin, Pao Yi, Chiang Wen-tseng, Cheng Tung-chich, Chiang Nan-tsing and Yang Po-peng. The two raids, it is understood, were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Regulation for the Maintenance of Peace and Order promulgated by the Government.

"Other incidents soon started after the raids. A few other communist students incited their fellow students to organize a inspecting corps which then gained control of both the school's front and rear entrances and prevented other students to enter or leave the campus.

"These red students, armed with guns, further fired over twenty shots from inside the campus and wounded Capt. Li Pei-wu, commanding officer of the third regiment of the Bureau of Public Safety's Policing Force, and two policemen. The injury sustained by Capt. Li is understood to be more serious. All the three wounded are now under treatment at the Kiangwan Hospital. In view of the outrageous action of the students and the maintenance of peace and order in the Shanghai-Woosung area, the Garrison Headquarters have instructed the authorities of the Fuh Tan University to duly hand over the culprits who have fired the shots. At the same time the good students are admonished to continue pursuing their studies and not to be made a tool of the reactionaries."

Nanking Students Required to Wear Uniforms

All university and college students in Nanking shall hereafter wear uniforms, according to circular orders issued by the Ministry of Education Mar. 24.

Four Students Are Executed at Taiyuan

Four students of the Kuo Min Normal School in Taiyuan were executed by courtmartial Mar. 16 in accordance with the Emergency Measures for the punishment of Communist elements. *Kuo Min* says that according to their confessions, Tuan Tsung-i was a member of the so-called "Red" Labor Committee while Hsing Ssu-lien, Yu Tseng-lu and Tsao Tsin propagated "Red" principles in the school. Other reports stated that 15 students had been executed.

Gen. Sung Che-yuan Lauds School Authorities

The members of the Board of Directors of the Peiping Educational Society were the hosts at a dinner given in honor of the local leaders Mar. 19. Among those present were General Sung Che-yuan, who in a speech expressed his appreciation of the strenuous efforts of the school authorities to promote education and exhorted them to maintain strict order in their institutions.

Students Will Conduct Propaganda Against Japan

The *Shanghai Mainichi* Mar. 20 stated that the majority of the students of various universities and schools in Shanghai will return to their native districts during the forthcoming Spring vacation to conduct propaganda against Japan.

Teaching Staff Ordered to Sign Document Denouncing Communism

In order to prevent the spread of Communism among students, the Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee has instructed the Provincial Departments of Education for Hopei and Charhar and the Municipal Bureaux of Education for Peiping and Tientsin to require the faculty and staff of the various educational institutions to sign a document denouncing Communism.

In response to a demand from the Japanese, the Chahar and Hopei Political Affairs Council, in a decree issued to the various schools in Tientsin and Peiping Mar. 13, ordered the suspension of all military training and education among the students.

Great China University Students Disappear

In a public notice appearing in the Shanghai *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, Mar. 23, the National Salvation Association of the Great China University declared that two students of the university (Tien and Sha), who went out on March 18 failed to return. Fearing that these two schoolmates met an unfortunate accident, the association requested the cooperation of all people to locate these two students.

Tsinghua to Have Branch in Changsha

The National Tsinghua University is making plans for the establishment of a branch at Changsha to be housed in the former campus of Yale-in-China. As the result of repeated talks, the Hunan Provincial authorities promised to set aside 6,000 mow of land for the construction of an agricultural college as well as an experimental station for the Tsinghua Branch. At the same time, the Central Meteorological Station is also establishing a branch in the Tsinghua Branch in Changsha. The construction of the new college premises, it is stated, will be completed in two years.

British Military Attache Proceeds to Taiyuan

The British Military Attache, Colonel Lovat Fraser, proceeded to Taiyuanfu Mar. 25 to watch the Communist situation in Shansi and the interests of British missionaries imperilled in that province as a consequence of the operations of the Reds.

Fleeing from the path of the Reds in Shansi, five women missionaries arrived in Peiping on the night of Mar. 21. They are Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Brown and Miss Brown—all from Fenchow, in West Shansi. All five had recently been staying in Taiku, south of Taiyuanfu, the provincial capital, to which they had evacuated from Fenchow. Mrs. Williams is the famed "Mother" Williams, who has been in China during the past year and whose husband was killed in Taiku during the Boxer troubles.

Senator Pittman Again Denounces Japan

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who recently launched a bitter attack against Japan, renewed his accusations Mar. 23, and declared that the Japanese were planning new conquests. "Japan has deliberately and ruthhlessly violated the Nine Power Treaty for the protection of China, as well as the League of Nations Covenant," he declared. "Japan ridicules this treaty and proceeds with her plans for conquest without interference or even condemnation, save for the protest of our own government and the League's judgment that Japan was an aggressor and a violator of the Covenant." The Senator advocated larger United States armaments as a means of preserving peace. The erstwhile protection of oceans, he asserted, has vanished in recent years because of the advent of airplanes and swifter fleets.

Is Japan Planning to Assist Shansi Against the Chinese Reds?

BY C. Y. HSIEH

IN a previous article which appeared in *The Review* sometime ago, the writer attempted to show the ticklish nature, from the viewpoint of foreign relations, of the problem created by the communist invasion of Shansi. It was his conviction then as now that a bold and prompt solution by the Central Government would preclude every possibility of international complications, but that an awkward handling of the case might lead to Japanese intervention. Unfortunately, judging from the latest news reports, things appeared to have been moving in the latter direction.

It must be stated at the outset that for all the good reputation it may have gained as the "model province" in by gone days, Shansi has been one of the worst governed provinces in China. The real pity of it is its incompetent political leadership. For the ruling authorities of Shansi are a set of officials conservative in political outlook and backward in administration. And if they put forth some novel plan of reform from time to time, it was largely for the purpose of window dressing. There is no question that left to themselves, these rulers can hardly work a way out for the province under normal circumstances, let alone its successful protection against communism. What is needed for the safety and healthy development of Shansi is the injection of new blood.

The Demand for Positive Assistance

For this reason news of the dispatch of Central Armies into Shansi has been greeted with enthusiastic acclaim in many quarters, since the move was regarded as heralding drastic reforms and a new order for the province, as in the cases of Kiangsi, Kweichow and Szechuan in recent years. But this has not turned out to be the result. So far as military operations alone are concerned, the bulk of the armies taking the field still consists of Shansi troops who have never convincingly proved themselves to be good fighters, while the Central Armies are relegated by political reasons to auxiliary positions. Such an arrangement is not calculated to help matters, and unless radical changes are made in command and disposal of forces to give key positions to the far more efficient units of the Central Army, the prospect would be none too bright for the Government. And the folly would be greater if an attempt is made to foster a false sense of security by an injudicious control of the press. Viewed in this light, the recent glowing official reports of victories of Shansi troops over the Reds while the latter have actually been moving eastward and nearer to Taiyuanfu, are nothing but ridiculous. For it is established beyond doubt, from usually reliable sources, that the communist invaders have succeeded in converging upon and cutting the Tatung-Puchow Railway, the main north to south artery of Shansi, at several points including Linshih, Chiehsiu, and Pinyao, and have started their drive toward the provincial capital.

Since the lack of success made by Government troops against the Reds may be seized upon by Japan as a pretext for ultimate intervention, it is important to note new developments in the attitude of the Japanese Army in this regard. Indicative of what the militarists of Dai Nippon will do at a convenient hour is the recent press campaign in Japan for positive "assistance" to Shansi.

The *Osaka Mainichi* in its editorial on March 14 entitled "Shansi in a Precarious Situation," urged that Japan should "assist" in fighting communism. After recounting the military reverses of the Shansi provincial troops, the editorial said: "In consequence, General Yen Hsi-shan, the Pacification Commissioner, was forced to abandon the 'Shansi Monroe Doctrine' by appealing to General Chiang Kai-shek and Sung Cheh-yuan for help. Here lies a special chance for the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, whose primary objective it is to stamp out communism from North China. It is regrettable that Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Fu Tso-Yi are now in a predicament from which they need not have suffered had they chosen to join the North China autonomous movement. By their hesitation and abstention they eventually brought about a weak link in the anti-communist chain—a weakness which may lead to General Yen's downfall . . . . From Japan's point of view the sovietization of North China would not only endanger the security of 'Manchukuo,' but would result in serious encroachments upon Japan's rights and interests in North China especially as the Reds have adopted the anti-Japanese standard . . . . To her, therefore, this is high time to make up her mind vis-a-vis the Outer Mongolia and North China issues."

On the same day (March 14) the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* went urther by suggesting the possibility of Japanese troops entering the field against the communists in Shansi. According to this journal, the Japanese command in North China had warned General Yen Hsi-shan to take "suitable measures" to suppress the communists in his province. Should this warning prove unavailing and things become worse, the Japanese command itself might have to take effective action against the Reds.

Then on March 19 *Domei*, the semi-official Japanese news agency, came forward with a justification of probable Japanese action with the adverse effects which communist disturbances in Shansi are bound to have on Hopei and Shantung. To this organ increased activities of Red elements in the open after the advent of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council seemed apparently to have synchronized with new movements of the communist armies. Since the eviction of Reds by Shansi troops themselves is hardly to be expected, the setting up of a communist area in Shansi may be inevitable. And this will give a strong impetus to communists in Hopei and Shantung toward greater activities, thereby rendering more acute the delicate relations between Japan, Manchukuo, China and the Soviet Union over North China and Mongolia issues.

An Inspired Story of Secret Soviet Assistance

Meanwhile, and as if calculated to develop the Red scare to such an extent as to call for action, came another inspired story of a secret Sino-Soviet treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. On March 19 the Shanghai *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* "learned from reliable sources" that a secret Sino-Soviet treaty had recently been concluded after repeated negotiations between theSovietAmbassador to China Bogomoloff and the National Government at Nanking. Modelled after the Anglo-Soviet Treaty concluded on the resumption of relations between London and Moscow in 1926, this treaty contains the following undertakings on the part of the U.S.S.R.:

(1) Cessation of communist propaganda in Chinese territory;
(2) Cessation of assistance to or connection with political bodies of anti-Chiang Kai-shek and anti-Nanking tendencies; and,
(3) Cessation of direct or indirect assistance to communist armies now active in Shansi, Shensi and elsewhere.

It is not known just what China's obligation is. Certain it is, however, that it will have the effect of dividing Japan's attention on the U.S.S.R. and so preventing the outbreak of a Soviet-Japanese war.

It was explained by the said paper that "the occasion for the coming together between China and the Soviet Union was furnished by the recent military coup in Tokyo which caused Chinese apprehensions of a stronger Japanese policy in China. These apprehensions proved to be of great advantage to Ambassado. Bogomoloff who, by pointing to the conclusion of the Franco, Soviet Pact to meet the German menace as a sound precedentr urged on Nanking the necessity of a common front against Japan. The result was the Sino-Soviet secret treaty. While Soviet intrigues to spoil Sino-Japanese amity need no special comment, China's reversion to the policy of playing one foreign power off against another would have serious consequences on the future of Sino-Japanese relations." To cross the 't's and dot the 'i's, the local Japanese paper further carried the report of a secret visit to Moscow of Chen Kuo-fu, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and a leader of the fascist blue shirts, to put finishing touches to the treaty.

All of these unfounded reports were, needless to say, categorically denied by Nanking. Even Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Ambassador, was discreet enough not to give them credence. As instances of inspired propaganda, they may be simply scattered incidents of malice. Equally likely, however, they may be parts of a scheme to justify in advance Japan's probable intervention in Shansi by linking the communist invasion into that province with Red activities in other North China provinces, with the "Manchukuo"-Mongolian conflict, and with the Sino-Soviet-Japanese relations as a whole. As such they are significant straws in the Far Eastern political wind.

Shanghai, March 24, 1936.

Governor of Hupeh Builds Dykes in Preparation for Floods

The province of Hupeh, which last year was victimized by one of the most disastrous floods in the history of the Yangtze River, causing huge loss of life and damage to property, is determined not to be "caught napping" again. Under the energetic direction of General Yang Yung-tai, the new Governor of Hupeh, extensive measures are being taken by the provincial authorities to prevent a repetition of the calamity this summer.

Thousands of coolies are working night and day building new dams and reservoirs in various parts of the province as well as repairing the damage done to the faulty Yangtze and Han River dykes last year.

How Far Is China from Extrality Abolition?

BY ANNA GINSBOURG

THE objective point of modern Chinese jurisprudence is the withdrawal of extraterritorial jurisdiction from China, toward which aim all the efforts of the contemporary Chinese legal mind, both in the fields of scientific research and practical codification work, are directed.

Exterritoriality, or extrality, as it is now conveniently termed, means the same thing as the extraterritorial or consular jurisdiction and is: *Exemption in whole or in part from the operation of local law.* It is the right of foreigners, residing in the Treaty Ports, to have both civil and criminal cases tried in their own Consular Courts. Consequently it involves the grant of a privileged position in exception to or in limitation or derogation of territorial sovereignity.

Sovereign rights of a State include the right of jurisdiction over foreigners within its dominions. China's sovereignity is seriously impaired by the existence of the exterritoriality system and therefore its abolition constitutes a problem of major importance during the period of "evolutionary reconstruction" in which China finds herself today. The present situation is regarded by the whole Chinese nation at large as a national humiliation and offence and a most serious obstacle in the way of development and progress.

China is now the only country where such jurisdiction stil lingers on. Up to the beginning of the 20th century it existed also in a few other Oriental countries, namely: Turkey, Persia and Japan, which managed to withdraw it in course of a comparatively short period of time by means of drafting and enforcing codes based upon western standards, which little by little took root in the native soil. Inspired by their example, China as long ago as in 1902 entered into a treaty with Great Britain in which, among other provisions, it was stated that: "China, having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform and will also be prepared to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration and other considerations warrant her in so doing." Similar provisions were inserted in her treaties with Japan and the United States.

Soon after concluding these agreements China appointed a Law Codification Commission, wh ch, after several years of work, produced the Civil and Criminal Codes based upon the western system of jurisprudence. In 1910 Law Courts were established under specially trained judges and, finally, in 1925 China requested appointment of an International Commission, in which nearly all powers were represented, to exa nine the progress achieved and inquire into the working of Codes in actual practice. The Commission reported, on the whole, favorably. Some recommendations only were made to the Chinese Government referring to the insanitary conditions of Chinese prisons and ill-treatment of prisoners.

Four years later, in 1929, Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, on behalf of the British Government in a note to the National Government, laid down as a condition precedent to the abrogation of consular jurisdiction that: "Western legal principles should be understood and be found acceptable by the *people at large*, no less than by their rulers."

In 1930 China gave formal notice to the Treaty Powers that she will no longer recognize their extraterritorial privileges and that all foreigners residing on her territory will be required henceforth to submit to the jurisdiction of Chinese Courts. The date of abolition of extraterritoriality was appointed for the 1st of January 1932, but the National Government, in view of the unstable political situation at that time, has prolonged the term until political conditions should have become more settled—and no proclamation to said effect has been made since then.

Chinese Conception of Law Should Be Westernized

Foreign Powers, having agreed, in principle, to surrender their extraterritorial privileges in China, did so under a stipulation that not only Western legislation must be introduced into China, but that the whole legal aspect of the entire Chinese people should be changed in order that "Western legal principles be understood and found acceptable by the *people at large*."

This demand, it may seem, presents an unsurpassable difficulty. We all know that Chinese conceptions of Law, Justice, punishment, etc. differ radically from those of the Occident and are by no means assured of the preparation of the Chinese legal consciousness to accept modern western jurisprudence inconsistent with Chinese thought and experience and strange to the masses at large.

In the course of a comparatively short period of time China managed to produce a whole system of Law, which, according to the idea of her legislators, could be applied with justice and with satisfaction to the Chinese as well as to the foreign residents of some 20 Powers, travelling and doing business in China. This work has received due appreciation on the part of foreign experts, who recognized it as a wonderful production of semi-adaptation of foreign legislation to Chinese conditions—which fact has been confirmed by the undoubtedly successful results of putting new codes into operation.

Justice is universal, but the manner of its administration varies in accordance with each nation's general conception of it. Although the newly introduced body of legislation preserved some of the most characteristic features of Chinese jurisprudence—to which the responsiveness with which it was received is, of course, due, the conception of Justice with which it is permeated is strange to the Chinese legal mind and is not an outgrowth of its thoughts and experience. This is strongly felt by all those who meet with the problem in its practical applications. Here the value and real sense of Great Britain's condition, under which she would relinquish her exterritorial rights from China, is to be conceived. Not until Western ideas and principles of Law and Justice penetrate into the flesh and blood of the Chinese legal mind, taking root not only in its conscious sphere but unconscious as well, will the standard of Chinese Law and Ethics raise to the level of 20th century conceptions of both.

Sources of Chinese Legal Consciousness

The fact that Chinese Law has been reformed in no way involves the admission that China is devoid of a legal history and stable equitable principles. As a matter of fact, China possesses a very extensive and perfectly consecutive legal history. A country could not possibly have lasted so long without sound legal principles as her foundation, most of which are to be found in the old classical literature.

Chinese philosophy, law and religion, all spring up from one source—ancient Chinese classics, and they all have in common the single all-prevailing principle of patria potestas or *filial piety*, which is the kernel or root-motive of the whole Chinese ethics.

The whole Chinese legislation is based on the doctrine of filial piety. The family institution was considered to be the stronghold of the state, which had no right of interference with its management. The Government did not concern itself with matters relating to family domain, consequently, there is no sign of what we should call Family Law as well as Commercial Law in the ancient Chinese legislation. Moreover, much more striking to the European view is the *complete absence of the science of civil jurisprudence.* Disposition, division and transfer of property, ownership, mortgages, agreements, marriages, deaths, testaments etc. are all within the competence of a private family. The whole country represents a vast number of separate independent cells, each maintaining a complete administrative existence apart from the Central Power. What could be the conception of Law under such conditions? It is pre-eminently castigatory. There is no necessity for the institutions of laws and statutes to govern a self-restraining community, but those intended for restraint or punishment of the members who prove unfaithful to it, appear utterly exigent. Hence all Chinese laws are mainly penal or criminal in nature.

To the one-sidedness of the Chinese Law is undoubtedly due the fact that all foreigners coming into China thought of the Chinese law as Draconian, although its unworkability in contact with Westerns was due to quite different, above-explained reasons.

Thanks to the invaluable piece of work, produced by the outstanding contemporary Chinese jurist and writer, John C. H. Wu, who translated into English the important passages found in the Chinese classics, we are able to disprove the general opinion that Chinese Law is barbarous and primitive by nature and be confident in asserting that its spirit is *not far from the 20th century conception of Law.*

In the field of Law, ancient China produced several schools. Laotsze founded a so-called "*Law of Nature School.*" At the head of a *Humanistic School* is Confucius himself. A *Positivist School* has Shang Yang for its leader. The *Historical School* is represented by Pan Koo.

Having become acquainted with some passages of the works of these scholars in translation of Dr. C. H. Wu, one feels unrestrained in confirming Dr. Wu's assertion that four elements are characteristic of them: 1. Pure reason; 2. Administrative Justice; 3. Certainty and definiteness; 4. Idea of historical growth.

It is impossible to bring forward in a short essay sufficient quotations in order to expose the real value of thought of all mentioned philosophers, therefore we shall have to limit ourselves to citing only some of them.

For instance, in the Book of History, compiled by Confucius, we find a record of the Penal Code, promulgated by Emperor Shun 2255-2205 B.C. in which he introduces banishments as substitutes for the pre-existing 5 corporeal penalties. In an introduction to the Penal Code the Emperor says:—"The ultimate purpose of penal laws lies not so much in punishing the quality as in lifting the people above the necessity of punishment, so that they may set themselves to the cultivation of virtue and practice of moderation."

The legal literature of the Han dynasty, mostly cherished by the Chinese people, who even call themselves "The men of Han" has been the turning point in Chinese legal history. The gist of it is expressed in a short declaration made by its founder, Emperor Han-wen-ti:—"Enforcements of the law are executive acts, the object of which is to prevent violence and assist the well-disposed."

Who would say that the spirit of the Chinese Law as laid down by cited legislators is not that of liberty, toleration and mercy? Compare it with the Medeival Laws of European countries and, remember, moreover, that her earlier laws refer to the epoch when the civilization even of Rome was still in its cradle. No institutes of Law were borrowed by China throughout the 3,000 years of its existence up to our century's reforms and thus we have an unbroken chain of legal history extending back from our own time for about 3,000 years. There is no similar historic example.

Happy Blending of Ancient with Modern Is Necessary

When the question of legal reforms was first seriously taken up by China in the hope that exterritorial jurisdiction would be withdrawn as soon as new codes are worked out, it was suggested that the time was appropriate to do away with many anachronisms. The first point of the needed reform was to expose clearly the difference between executive and legislative functions. This being achieved, further reform succeeded in the field of securing the independence of judges, establishment of new courts throughout the country etc. In parallel with these reforms the codification work started. The results of all innovations, on the whole, satisfactory, were rather unlooked for: the strangeness and novelty of the whole spirit of reforms introduced, was at once felt. It was mostly ascribed to ill-understanding of semi-foreign definitions used in codes, their failure to recognize the ethical principles of Chinese Law, based on *hiao* or the natural family rights, etc.

In spite of the fact that time has rendered many of old provisions obsolete and that the exigencies of modern conditions of life demand the introduction of new ideas and forms, the lack of general responsiveness on the part of the people at large constitutes a serious problem.

This fact did not escape the attention of the Foreign Powers, eagerly watching the development of China's legal reforms, which saw therein an obstacle to withdrawal of their consular privileges (see pertinent paragraph of the note delivered by Great Britain to the National Government in 1929) and voiced the demand that western legal principles should not be merely mechanically introduced but whole-heartedly accepted and understood by the people.

The National Government of China since its establishment in 1927 has given utmost attention to the progress of judicial and legal reforms. At present China possesses already the complete body of Laws, permanently revised and amended, which can in no way be considered backward even when compared with the legislation of the most advanced countries. But this rapid progress, paradoxical as it is, draws China back. The quicker and easier the process of adoption of new forms goes, the harder it is for penetration of new ideas into life to keep up with it. In the light of this point of view all efforts of the contemporary Chinese legislators should be directed toward adaptation of the modern system of Chinese jurisprudence to the ability of its perception by Chinese masses. Research into almost inaccessible mines of Chinese classical literature might prove productive in this sense, as the conservation of some conceptions of the older Chinese ethics, which are not contradictory to the newly adopted forms, would greatly ease the latter's penetration into life and customs of the people.

The knowledge that China's restoration of sovereign rights lies in the attainment by her legislation of such a stage where western standards would meet with the ethical principles of the innate Chinese thought, must give courage to all those working for the good of this important task.

Promoting Mohammedan Education in the Development of China's Northwest

BY HUBERT T. M. SOONG (宋子明)

CHINA, due to her indifference towards frontier affairs as well as the adoption of a laissez-faire policy in the many bordering provinces, has allowed many of her frontier provinces either to be wrested from her or to be dominated by foreign aggressive powers. The four North-western Provinces, generally known as "Manchuria", which constitute an area as big as France and Germany combined, is lost by China to Japan. Yunnan, another big province in China Proper, is now virtually under French influence; Sinkiang, the biggest province in China, is now virtually under the influence of Soviet Russia and Great Britain —which are now competing with each other for the domination of Sinkiang. Now, turning our eyes to the interior provinces, we can not but shed tears when we see that North China has been totally dominated by Japan, though nominally it is still Chinese territory. With Manchuria and Outer Mongolia lost to Japan and Russia respectively, and with North China, Yunnan, Tibet and Sinkiang about to be lost to Japan, France, Great Britain and Soviet Russia (unless steps are taken to save them), China will witness another "scramble of concession," or another attempt to "divide" China on the part of the aggressive powers. After having learned so many bitter lessons taught by the imperialistic powers, China therefore should immediately wake up so as save herself before it is too late.

Now, let us ask: How to save China's present situation? What is China's greatest need in developing the northwest? In answering these questions, many schemes and proposals have been advocated by those who are interested in frontier affairs. Whatever their proposals may be, the most fundamental and crying need in opening up the northwest in my opinion is the promotion of Mohammedan education in so far as the startling number of Mohammedan people in the northwest is concerned. We can say with certainty that it is education that can give them enlightenment; it is education that can bring them to justice; and it is education that can cultivate a better feeling between the Mohammedan and Chinese people. Education is the basis of developing the northwest, material but substantial.

In the northwestern provinces, especially in Tibet, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Chinghai (Kokouor), Ninghsia, Kansu and Shensi, the majority of the people inhabited there are Mohammedans, whose numbers (though statistics are not available) is said to be between 10,000,000 to 20,000,000. They held a dominant position in these frontier regions. But, due to their ignorance as well as their antagonistic attitude toward the Chinese as a direct result of the neglect of welfare of the Mohammedan people on the part of Chinese government, there occurred frequent Mohammedan revolts and disturbances against the Chinese, the instances of which are not difficult to find in Chinese history. Therefore if these Mohammedan-inhabited provinces, which are contiguous to the big and aggressive powers can be properly governed and fully protected and, most important of all, the Mohammedans are properly educated, certainly they would relieve many causes of worry to the Central Government.

Neglect of Promoting Education in Mohammedan-inhabited Provinces—China's Blunder!

It is a recognized fact that, although the northwestern provinces inhabited largely by the Mohammedans have been Chinese territory for hundreds of years, the Chinese government did little, if anything to develop that lands, but left them almost entirely at the mercy of Mohammeanes. China has never paid due attention to the welfare of these frontier provinces, and has always placed these semi-independent but stategical provinces in the hands of the most corrupt and incapable officials. The policy of the governors is to make use of the ignorance of local people. The more ignorant the Mohammedans are, the more authoritative and powerful the governors become. To them, the establishing of schools to train the Mohammedans is in direct opposition to their policy of high-handness and squeezing practice. Therefore it is nothing strange to state that corruption and maladministration are rampant in the political administration of these provinces. Under such circumstanes, it is impossible to expect any improvement in the education of the Mohammedans in the provinces, or the cultivation of better feeling between the Mohammedan and Chinese people, which, however, can be accomplished only by the promotion of Mohammedan education, and which as a matter of fact should be the supreme duty of every governor.

Mohammedans Have Been China's Sorrow

During the Ming and Manchu Dynasties, the Mohammedan people were looked down upon and treated as one of the "frontier barbarians" by the Chinese people. And as a result, the Mohammedans are subject to numerous unequal as well as cruel treatments at the hand of the Chinese. However, realizing their sufferings imposed upon by the Chinese, the Mohammedans therefore rose up and revolted against the Chinese as a step of retaliation. Furthermore, it must be remembered that during the Manchu dynasty, the Mohammedan revolts have occurred more than ten times in a short period of approximately one hundred years between the regimes of Emperor Chien-Lung and Emperor Kwang-Su. Finally the revolt has developed to such large proportions and magnitude that all the Sinkiang, Chinghai, Ninghsia, Kansu, Shensi, and Yunnan provinces have become involved and bound up with its developments, resulting thereby in huge loss of life and property both to the Mohammedan and Chinese people. Although eventually the revolt was suppressed, since then the aggressive and antagonistic attitude assumed by the Mohammedans towards the Chinese has been more acute.

Since the establishment of the Republic of China, twenty-four years have elapsed, but nothing ameliorative has been done to improve the situation. The problem of the welfare of Mohammedans and the training of them to become more submissive and conciliatory towards the Chinese has not been thought of. Therefore within the past few years, the revolts or disturbances which occurred in Tibet and Sinkiang were but natural consequences. Of course, behind those revolts or disturbances the foreign imperialists

are playing an important role, but China is to blame for inviting them. Had China been better prepared to face the situation and the Mohammedans were properly educated such things could never have happened. Therefore, in order to save the situation and to prevent these Mohammedan-inhabited provinces from following the fate of Manchuria, the promotion of Mohammedan education is certainly of paramount importance. When the Mohammedan people are well trained with Chinese education, I am sure they will no longer be fooled and instigated by foreigners, no matter how sweet their words may be.

It is a generally recognized fact that, as a result of neglect of promoting Mohammedan education on the part of the Chinese, the eductaion of the Mohammedan people is much lower than that of the Chinese. So, in order to raise the standard of culture of Mohammedans, nothing can do more than to promote education of the ignorant Mohammedan people. But, at the present time, how about the education of the teeming millions of Mohammedan people. Has China done her best to educate them with a view to assimilating them and to convert them into real Chinese? The answer is an unqualified "no." It is true that there are some elementary schools among the Mohammedan-inhabited regions, but they are as scarce as the morning stars in comparison with the large territories inhabited by them. These schools, it is no exaggeration to say, like dim lights can serve only small areas. Besides, the equipments of the schools are generally poorer, living conditions worse, and teachers apt to be less idealistic and enthusiastic than those of the Chinese school for the Chinese. Now, we may take Sinkiang as an example. The total number of the Mohammedan students in this province is only 6,184, but the whole province is almost entirely occupied by the Mohammedan people. What an insignificant number it is! What is true in Sinkiang is also true in Ninghsia, Chinghai, Kansu, and Shensi. Again, take Sian for instance. The total number of Chinese primary school students in this city is 26,-180, while that of the Mohammedan students is no more than 331, according to a statistical report compiled by the Sian Educational Bureau in 1935. From these, we clearly see that the backwardness of Mohammedan-education is indeed more than deplorable. Therefore in order to give more justice to the long-neglected Mohammedans as well as to facilitate the task of developing the northwest, a large number of schools should be established in different localities and must be utilized to their maximum capacity. The schools would then become in their localities the social, intellectual, and religious centres of the community. They would relieve the loneliness of the Mohammedan-inhabited regions and give their inhabitants greater opportunities for socialization and consolidation with the outside world. And what is more, the present miserable condition in the Mohammedan-inhabited provinces would be improved; better relations between the Mohammedan and Chinese people would be cultivated; and a better understanding between the Mohammedan people and the central government would be insured.

Importance of Educating Mohammedans Now Acknowledged by Thoughtful Chinese

It is gratifying to note that in the last two years the importance and seriousness of the problem of promoting Mohammedan education has come to the thoughtful mind of Chinese leaders. The intelligent class of Mohammedan people in Chinghai and Kansu has established a Mohammedan Education Promotion Society. Our governmental authorities have also established a special Mongolian and Tibetan School, and the middle school attached to the Central University has opened a special class for the Mohammedan students. In addition, last year, the Fifth Kuomintang National Congress has passed many resolutions concerning the development of education in the Mohammedan-inhabited provinces; such as, "Promotion of education in Sinkiang" "encouraging of Sinkiang students for them to pursue higher studies in the capital," "establishment of special schools to introduce culture of Mohammedan nations," and "translation of the Principles of the Kuomintang and textbooks into Sinkiang Mohammedan language in order to facilitate propagation of Party doctrine and the promotion of cultural enterprises in Sinkiang." Besides, the Ministry of Education has recently appropriated a sum of $600,000 for the promotion of education in frontier provinces. In view of these, we clearly see that the education for Mohammedan people has been taken into full consideration by those far-sighted Chinese. It is therefore to be hoped that from now onwards the education of Mohammedan people will be gradually developed to a considerable degree.

It is generally said, however, that in view of the present financial difficulties confronting our central government as well as the Northwestern provincial ruling authorities, the education for Mohammedan people will not be developed to its fullest extent. Of course, it is true that the raising of capital may be an obstacle, but it is by no means insurmountable. If our governmental leaders together with the northwestern provincial authorities are exerting their whole effort and energy in promoting Mohammedan education in this part of the country, the problem under discussion I am sure will be solved successfully and the many obstacles in the way will be overcome. At least, the education of the Mohammedan people should be raised to the same standard enjoyed by the Chinese. By thus doing it is to be expected that the task of developing the northwest, which is generally considered as China's "Great Future," may be facilitated to a large extent, and eventually China's surplus population will find their way out in the northwest.

Sian, February 4, 1936.

Arita Urges Chiang to End Deadlock in Sino-Japanese Relations; Missionaries Flee Shansi Reds

The necessity of carrying out pledges for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations given by the Nanking Government was emphasized on Mar. 20 by Hachiro Arita, Japanese Ambassador to China, in an hour's interview with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, according to a *Domei* report from Nanking. "I urged Gen. Chiang to do all in his power to break the existing deadlock in the Sino-Japanese relations. He gave favorable reception to my views. I also expressed my belief that the present time was most convenient for the readjustment of relations between the two countries, and that if we missed this opportunity, it might never recur," Mr. Arita said. Mr. Arita declared emphatically that his conversation with Gen. Chiang did not touch upon any concrete issues.

The third meeting between Gen. Chang Chun and Ambassador Arita was held in the afternoon of Mar. 18, when Mr. Arita in turn explained the standpoint of the Japanese Government on questions for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations to Gen. Chang. The talk lasted for three hours but nothing definite was announced after the meeting.

The Sino-Japanese descussions begun on Mar. 16 between Gen. Chang Chun and Mr. Arita came to an end at the fourth conference on Mar. 19. After the conference, a joint communique was issued, which reads as follows:

"With reference to the question of readjusting Sino-Japanese relations, Gen. Chang Chun, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Ambarsador to China, have had a series of four talks in the Waichiaopu between March 16 and March 19. Each conversation lasted from two and a half to three hours, nobody else being present besides the two diplomats. The conversations were in the nature of an informal exchange of opinions, both expressing their frank views in a sincere manner.

"As the object of the parleys was to facilitate satisfactory progress of future negotiations for readjusting Sino-Japanese relations, no definite procedure had been arranged, nor was the scope of discussion limited to any particular subjects. All questions concerning the relations between the two countries were discussed, and no attempt was made to reach any conclusion.

"The talks were conducted in a most friendly atmosphere throughout the four days and ended at half past four o'clock Thursday afternoon (March 19), as previously arranged."

If Mr. Arita should become Japan's new Foreign Minister after his return to Tokyo, he would surely exert his greatest efforts toward the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. This view of confidence was expressed by Gen. Chang Chun, when interviewed after the conclusion of his fourth and last informal talk with the Japanese Ambassador on Mar. 19. Speaking of the discussions he had with the Japanese envoy, Gen. Chang said: "Although no concrete decision had been reached during the conversations, the opportunity thus offered from free exchange of views will prove helpful to future negotiations between the two countries. "Throughout the four parleys," Gen. Chang said, "Ambassador Arita maintained a sincere and straightforward attitude which I admire very much."

Concluding his visit to Nanking, Mr. Arita returned

to Shanghai Mar. 21. Shortly after arrival, Mr. Arita paid his first official call on Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai.

ARITA HOLDS TWO-DAY CONSULAR CONFERENCE BEFORE GOING NORTH

Opening a series of two-day conferences, Japanese consular and diplomatic officials met for 3½ hours at the Consulate-General in Shanghai Mar. 22 under the chairmanship of Mr. Arita. According to a communique issued following adjournment of the first meeting the session was first taken up by a report by Mr. Arita on his recent four-day conference with Gen. Chang Chun and his subsequent meeting with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and with descriptions of existing conditions by five consuls-general stationed in cities along the Yangtsze and in Shantung. Present at the conference besides Mr. Arita, were Tateki Horiuchi, first secretary; Manabu Arino, first secretary interpreter: Hiroshi Acino, second secretary in charge of the Press Bureau of the Embassy; Itaro Ishii, consul-general in Shanghai; Yakicihro Suma, consul-general in Nanking; Yoshiaki Miura, stationed at Hankow; Naruhiko Nishi, Tsingtao and Koichi Nishida, Tsinan. Tatsuo Kawai, consul-general in Canton, and Toyoichi Nakamura, consul-general at Foochow, did not arrive in time to attend the first meeting.

The second and last day of the Japanese diplomatic and consular conference called here by Mr. Arita, opened at his official residence on Route Pichon at 8 a. m. Mar. 23. Tatsuo Kawai, Consul-General at Canton, and Toyoichi Nakamura, Consul-General at Foochow, opened the session by making reports on conditions existing at their respective stations. This was followed by a general discussion of the Chinese monetary reforms, their effect upon the financial conditions in various parts of the country and upon Sino-Japanese trade.

Mr. Arita left for Tientsin at 4 p.m. Mar. 23 and arrived there on Mar. 25, according to *Domei*. Immediately upon his arrival, Mr. Arita presided over a conference of Japanese Consuls-General and Consuls in North China.

RED STRONGHOLD IN WEST SHANSI RECAPTURED

As a result of heavy fighting waged between a large force of Communist bandits and three brigades of Government troops, Suitouchen near Sihsien in West Shansi has been recaptured by the latter, according to a Central News report Mar. 24. The three Government brigades are under commanders Ma Yen-shou, Tao Chen-wu and Chen Chang-cheh. With Government troops in hot pursuit, reports add, serious fighting is now in progress at various points to the southwest at various points to the southwest of Suitouchen.

On Mar. 23, other messages state, fighting also broke out in the vicinity of Shihkou, about 20 miles northeast of Sihsien. The engagement lasted one day and one night, resulting in the retreat westward of the Reds.

Meanwhile, Central Government troops continue to pour into the province. They now total five divisions, two of which belong to General Shang Chen, Governor of Honan, and one to General Liu Chih, Pacification Commissioner of Honan and Anhwei. The remaining two divisions, the 2nd and the 25th, are under the direct control of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Huohsien, a town along the Tatung-Puchow Railway about 40 miles south of Hsiaoyi, and its vicinity was the scene of heavy fighting between government troops and Communist forces on March 17, according to a Central News Message. Severe engagements took place when the Reds made an attack on Huohsien, but for several hours Shansi troops stood their ground. Upon the retreat of the marauders in a westward direction to the hilly regions, Government troops followed in hot pursuit, resulting in the occupation of several small towns, Hsichihkow, Suchiatan, Nanling and Wuchiachwang.

REDS CUT OFF MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH SHANSI

Grave anxiety is felt in Peiping for the safety of the British missionaries—all members of the China Inland Mission in Pingyangfu, south Shansi, and Hungtung, 20 miles north of Pingyangfu, who have been cut off from the outside world by the reds. It is known that there are altogether 12 Britons in Pingyang. The British authorities have telegraphed to General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi and Suiyuan, urging him to do everything possible to safeguard the endangered British missionaries in Shansi. It is believed that airplanes provide the only method of evacuating the missionaries, but aviation officials declare that only an autogiro could land in the vicinity of Pingyang. It is believed that there is one autogiro machine at Nanchang, and efforts are being made to secure it. The missionaries at Pingyang, with others in Shansi were recently warned concerning the red situation, but they failed to heed the warning. Meanwhile, five more American missionaries have arrived at Peiping from Taiku, Shansi, bringing the number of Americans that have evacuated Shansi to 10.

According to Reuter, 2,000 men belonging to Mao Tse-tung, who recently cut the railway at Lingshih, 70 miles south of Taiyuanfu, have marched north and occupied Pingyao, 25 miles from Taiku. Taiku heard artillery fire from Pingyao and Sukow, 10 miles northwest, last Friday night. On Mar. 21, 2,000 of General Shang Chen's men entered Taiku, and promised that they would give protection to foreign life and property, wherefore the tension eased.

The British Military Attache, Colonel Lovat Fraser, left Peiping for Taiyuanfu Mar. 24 to watch the Communist situation in Shansi and the interests of British missionaries imperilled in that province as a consequence of the operations of the Reds. Replying to the representations made by the British Embassy, which urged that all steps possible should be taken to safeguard the endangered missionaries, the Central Government has given an assurance that this will be done. A similar reply has been given by General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi. Telegrams received in Peiping Mar. 24 from Tungkuan quote reports to the effect that Hungtung, in South Shansi, has been taken by the Reds. This has caused anxiety inasmuch as a party of missionaries were known to have been in that town. Whether they are still there is problematical.

The party consisted of four Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Thomas and their two children, and the following Britons:—

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Trudinger;
Mr. and Mrs. Graham Anderson;
Mr. and Mrs. Knight and child;
Miss Brayne;
Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Edwards and two children;
Mr. Fishbacher.

Meanwhile no further news has been received concerning the missionaries cut off from the outside world at Pingyangfu, 20 miles south of Hungtung, who consist of nine adults and six children. They include:—

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hoyte and two children;
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Trickey and two children;
Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Parsons; and Miss Roberts.

EAST HOPEI REBEL REGIME TO PERSECUTE KUOMINTANG MEMBERS

Severe punishment for active Kuomintang workers is provided in new regulations issued by the East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Government, according to a Kokutsu News Agency report from Chinchow on Mar. 19. The new rules also provide for the denunciation of the party by its members; compulsory registration of officials who belong to the Kuomintang and their simultaneous resignation from the party; and their immediate dismissal should they disobey the instructions.

CHINA HAS 2,110 POLITICAL PRISONERS

According to the preliminary investigation of the Central Government as reported by Ta Wan Pao Mar. 17, there are 2,110 political prisoners in China today. Of these 2,110 prisoners, 62 are women.

Stocks Tumble on Tokyo Stock Exchange as Result of Threatened Taxation

ANOTHER heavy decline in the value of Japanese stocks, including those of munitions concerns, took place on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Mar. 23 as the result of press reports that Dr. Eiichi Baba, Minister of Finance, who recently succeded Mr. Takahashi, one of the victims of the munity, intended to increase taxes by more than Yen 300,000,000. The Finance Ministry's reported program aims at increasing the income tax by Yen 177,246,000, the consumption tax by Yen 141,500,000, and the revenues from Government monopolies by Yen 35,000,000. In an effort to check the fall in prices, Finance Minister Baba Mar. 23 denied that he has formulated any plans for immediate tax increases. Admitting that he took his office with an intention to effect changes in the tax system, he said that these changes would neither be immediate nor would they be taken without a thorough examination of the factors involved. Assurances were given later the same day by Dr. Baba that he had not yet formulated any definite plans for tax increases, resulting in the stock market next morning regaining confidence, all stocks advancing one to four points. The Ministry of War will ask for a supplementary budget appropriation of Yen 255,000,000 at the forthcoming session of the Diet, according to the Tokyo *Chugai*. This will be in addition to the Yen 490,000,000 provided as a basis in the 1935-36 budget. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Finance is stated to be investigating the possibilities of tax revenue. Hundreds of millions of Yen are hoped to be derived as a result of changes affecting the income and business taxes, death duties, the excise on piece goods and sugar, stock exchange transactions, matches, petroleum, toilet articles, patent medicines, and in other directions.

Japanese Budget to Exceed Yen 2,300,000,000

Predictions that the Japanese governmental budget for the fiscal year 1937-38 would exceed Yen 2,300,000,000 were freely made in Tokyo Mar. 21 as steps were being taken to enforce the platform adopted by the Hirota Cabinet last week. While financial observers agreed that the appropriations which will be presented to the extraordinary session of the Diet convened for May 1 would not exceed Yen 2,278,000,000, increases were held to be inevitable next year if the government puts into effect its announced policies, especially that relating to the strengthening of national defenses. They further predicted that naval and military expenditures would easily amount to more than half of the total appropriations in the 1937-38 budget.

1,320 Mutineers Released

Following the completion of preliminary hearings, 1,320 out of the 1,360 soldiers, who took part in the military coup of Feb. 26, were released Mar. 19. It is believed that all those liberated will not have to stand trial, as they would not be prosecuted on the grounds that they were not acting deliberately but had followed the orders of their superior officers and had promptly surrendered when advised to do so by the Officer Commanding the loyal forces.

Japanese Diet Convoked for Three-Week Period

An extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet in Tokyo has been convened for May 1 for a period of three weeks.

Okada to Donate Fortune to His Protectors

As a demonstration of his gratitude to those who laid down their lives in protecting him in the military coup of Feb. 26, Admiral Okada, former Premier, Mar. 22 announced that he would give away his scant personal property to the families of his defenders. The bulk will probably go to his younger sister, widow of Col. Denzo Matsuo, who sacrificed himself by posing as the Premier when the attackers broke into the Prime Minister's official residence. The rest will be distributed among the families of the three policemen who were slain at the gate of the official mansion. The Japanese papers, following the lifting of the ban, are printing long accounts of the heroism displayed by the feminine members of the households, wifes as well as servants, at the time of the mutiny.

Officials Compile New Industry Control Law

New clauses safeguarding the interests of consumers will form the major feature of alterations planned by the officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Important Industries Control Law, expiring in August. The revised bill, which has already been approved by Mr. Kawasaki, Minister of Commerce and Industry, will be submitted to the 69th extraordinary session of the Diet for approval.

Admiral Suzuki Resigns Court Post

The rapidly thinning ranks of "elder statesmen" were under threat of further shrinking Mar. 20 with the disclosure that Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain, had conveyed his intention to resign to Tsuneo Matsudaira, the new Minister of the Imperial Household. Admiral Suzuki is now slowly recovering from serious wounds inflicted upon him by mutinous troops on Feb. 26.

Pan-Asian Propogandist Returns to Japan After China Tour

Gen Iwane Matsui, Japan's leading advocate of Pan-Asianism, arrived back in Japan last week, after a month's tour of Central and South China.

Japanese Floating Sample Ship Will Inaugurate Service to South America in May

The Kawasaki Steamship Co. will start its Central and South American express freight service by sending the s.s. *Oregon Maru* from Osaka May 5 fitted out as a floating sample exhibition ship—the best that Japan can produce in sundry and textile goods, according to the Trade Institute of said city. The ship's holds will be filled with articles similar to those in the show cases, and efforts will be made to sell spot cargo as well as to take orders. The vessel will begin its "peddling cruise" at San Francisco, traveling down the west coast of Central America, visiting ports in Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

Japanese Emperor in Military Uniform as Result of Recent Mutiny

Deep regret at the concern given to Emperor Hirohito by the military mutiny of Feb. 26 was voiced Mar. 20 by Gen. Shigeru Honjo, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, in an interview with Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, War Minister. Gen. Honjo said that since the proclamation of martial law in the Capital, the Emperor has been busy from the early morning till late at night. During all this time, Gen. Honjo pointed out, the Emperor has worn his military uniform, not changing it for his usual civilian clothes even when going horseback riding.

Hirota to Send Good-Will Envoy to U.S.A.

In an effort to promote Japano-American friendship, Premier Koki Hirota has decided to dispatch a "good-will envoy" to the United States, who would simultaneously represent Japan at the forthcoming annual conference of the Institutes of Pacific Relations to be held in Yosemite in July.

Among the civic and business leaders mentioned for the task are Prince Konoe, President of the Upper House, Viscount Kikujiro Ishii and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, both of whom have served as Foreign Ministers; Baron Seinosuke Goh, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and the Economic Federation of Japan; Seishin Ikeda, managing director of the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha; Manzo Kushida, managing director of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha; and Jukuro Kadono, Vice-President of the Okura Gumi concern.

Minister Wants Better Distribution of Munition Profits

Wider distribution of munitions industry profits, so as to benefit agricultural and lumber-producing areas, is favored by Admiral Osami Nagano, Navy Minister. He suggests the manufacture of a certain proportion of armament parts by small industrial plants in the villages, and the granting of special privileges to these areas in the purchase of necessary raw materials.

Appointment of Minister Without Portfolio Is Opposed

The proposal to appoint a Minister without portfolio to head the Cabinet Bureau of Investigation, an auxiliary of the National Policy Council, Nippon's prototype of the American "brain trust" is being seriously opposed in many quarters. Officials of the Cabinet's Bureau of Legislation point out that the proposals made by the Bureau of Investigation can be ignored by the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Legislation.

While admitting that the transfer of the power to prepare budgetary estimates and examine them from the Treasury and the Bureau of Legislation to the Bureau of Investigation, would be beneficial, officials in Tokyo Mar. 23 declared that the head of the latter would in such a case become endowed with greater

authority than an ordinary member of the Cabinet. They also feared that such an appointment would result in serious political repercussions.

Widespread Changes in Gaimusho Forecast

Extensive changes in Japanese Foreign Office personnel of ministerial rank were forecast Mar. 24 as a sequel to the impending appointment of Hachiro Arita, Japanese Ambassador to China, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. This is expected to take place shortly.

The promotion of Itaro Ishii, Consul-General at Shanghai, to the post of Minister to Siam, and the replacement of Kaname Wakasugi, councillor of the Japanese Embassy to China, by Goro Morishima, chief of the first section of the Bureau of Oriental Affairs, are believed to be certain. Mr. Morishima's post is scheduled to be taken by Shinichi Murakami, a secretary in the same bureau. Kuramatsu Murai, Consul-General in Shanghai at the time of the Sino-Japanese hostilities there, who is now consul-general in Sydney, is slated to become Minister to Egypt.

Okabe Refuses to Continue in Office

Viscount Chokei Okabe, parliamentary vice-minister of war, Mar. 24 emphatically declined Premier Koki Hirota's request to remain in office. Viscount Okake, who served uuder Gen. Kawashima, former War Minister, explained that he desired to resign, holding himself responsible for the mutiny of Feb. 26.

A Tokyo message Mar. 24 stated that enforcement of stricter administratative discipline would form the main theme of the gubernatorial conference which was scheduled to open at Premier Hirota's official residence two days later.

Electric Power Stocks Collapse—Fears of Nationalization

The Tokyo *Asahi* Mar. 17 stated the plans of Policy Communications Minister Tanomogi to nationalize the electric power industry together with the report that the Hirota Cabinet intends to strengthen control over the electric power industry as part of the policy of state control of the key industries caused a serious disturbance to the world of electric enterprises. As a result the market prices of electric power stocks collapsed throughout the country, the amount of loss reaching an estimated Yen 100,000,000.

Officials of the Tokyo Ministry of Finance Mar. 20 said that they expected to end the fiscal year on March 31 with a bond issue Yen 30,000,000 below the authorized figure. The issue of Yen 311,000,000 on Mar. 19 brought the total borrowing for the year to Yen 761,000,000.

Hirao Is Appointed Education Minister

Premier Koki Hirota would select an Education Minister before his departure for the Ise Shrine to ask divine blessings on his labors on Mar. 29, Cabinet officials revealed Mar. 19. It was announced Mar. 24 that Hachisaburo Hirao, Kwansai industrialist and president of the vast Kawasaki Dockyards, had been appointed Minister of Education. The post had been held concurrently by Mr. Ushio, Home Minister, since the formation of the Hirota cabinet.

Martial Law Bars New Party's Meeting

Martial law Mar. 19 prevented Seigo Nakano, a noted figure in the fascist movement in Japan, from holding the inaugural meeting of his projected party.

Calamity Victims to Get Yen 20,000,000

An appropriation of Yen 20,000,000 for the relief of sufferers from natural disasters was approved Mar. 18 by Dr. Eiichi Baba, the new Finance Minister.

Olympic Official Arrives in Japan

High Government and municipal officials, representatives of athletic and civic organizations and hundreds of school children united in according an enthusiastic welcome in Tokyo Mar. 19 to Count Henri Baillet Latour, Chairman of the International Olympic Committee, and his wife on their arrival in Yokohama.

Japan Has 77,351 Geisha Girls

According to the latest returns collected by the Metropolitan Police Board, Japan has a total of 77,351 geisha (sing-song) girls, of which Tokyo's share is 9,268.

May Day Not to Be Observed This Year by Japanese Labor

Police pressure, on the grounds that May Day demonstrations this year would be "unwelcome," led Japanese Labor Union, leaders to announce Mar. 24 that they "favored" the cancellation of plans for the 17th successive observance of the workers' holiday.

The Home Office authorities cited two reasons for their opposition to the planned parade and mass meetings. One was the "restless state of mind" of the people as a result of the military rebellion of Feb. 26, the other the coincidence that May 1 is the day on which the extraordinary Diet session has been convened.

Rightist labor bodies also decided to forego their annual celebration on April 3, when the Japanese nation celebrates Jimmu Tenno Sai, a holiday honoring the first Emperor.

Cost of Mutiny Revealed in Tokyo

In still another echo of the mutiny of Feb. 26, the Government Mar. 24 announced an appropriation of Yen 80,982 from the reserve fund towards the expenses of patrolling the capital. Of the total, Yen 67,982 will go to the Army and Yen 13,000 to the Navy.

Maj-Gen. Kita Becomes Military Attache—Says He Will Promote Sino-Japanese Friendship

In an extensive reshuffle of high Japanese Army posts Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi Mar. 23 appointed Major-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in China, to the important post of director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office.

Major-Gen. Isogai is succeeded by Major-Gen. Seiichi Kita, a member of the Army General Staff. Gen. Baron Shigeru Honjo, chief aide-de-camp to the Emperor was placed on the waiting list, his post being taken by Lieut.-Gen. Okiiye Usami, commander of the Seventh Division, quartered at Asahikawa, Hokkaido.

Other changes ordered included: Lieut.-Gen. Yoshijiro Umetsu, commander of the Second Division and former commandant of the Japanese Garrison in North China, promoted to vice-minister of war in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Motoo Furusho, who was ordered attached to the Directorate-General of Military Aviation.

Maj.-Gen. Seiichi Kita told *Domei* that he would leave for Shanghai by the middle of April. Declining to comment on his views of the Chinese situation, Maj-Gen. Kita, however, said that having a large number of old friends in China he was "well pleased" with his appointment. He also pledged his efforts to restore friendly relations between Japan and China.

Major-Generals Shozaburo Sato and Yoshio Kudo, respectively commanders of the First and Second Brigades of the First Division, which harbored the "seeds of mutiny," were placed on the waiting list, prior to their retirement from active service.

Similar fate befell Major-Gen. Rikutaro Oshima, commander of the Second Brigade of the Imperial Guards Division, and Maj.-Gen. Morimichi Ishida, Commander of the Third Heavy Artillery Brigade. Lieut.-Gen. Rokuro Iwasa was also removed from his important post at the head of the Gendarmerie to the waiting list.

In a statement issued simultaneously with the announcement of the reshuffle, Gen. Terauchi said that the extensive changes were intended as a punishment to officers responsible for the mutiny, and were partially motivated by a desire to carry out changes in the Army's commanding staff.

Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kan-in, Chief of the Army General Staff, Gen. Terauchi added, was seriously aggrieved by the incident and wished to resign, but was dissuaded to remain at his post "in view of the seriousness of the situation."

The War Minister revealed that junior and field officers directly responsible for the uprising will also be transferred to other posts before the end of this month. Simultaneously, some of these officers will be meted punishment by their superiors, he added.

Military circles hailed the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Umetsu as Vice-Minister of War and Maj-Gen. Isogai as Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, holding the two especially suited for their new posts. Observers pointed out the youthfulness of the two officers,—Lieut.-Gen. Umetsu is 54 years old and Maj-Gen. Isogai is a year younger,—and to their reputation as independent thinkers. Both are considered to be authorities on Chinese problems.

Manager of Japan Ford Company Returning to Japan to Continue Negotiations

Benjamin Kopf, manager of the Japan Ford Automobile Company, is expected back in Japan during April, after an absence of three months in the U.S. The *Nikkan Kogyo* says that Mr. Kopf must have approached the Ford head office with some recommendation in connection with the Automobile Industry Law, whose discussion was postponed from the dissolved Diet session until the special session to be convened shortly, and also with measures to cope with the Japanese bill for imposing certain conditions in admitting foreign automobiles and the question of merger between the Japan General Motors Company, which must be placed in the same position as the Ford Company, and the Nissan Automobile Company. Among the points in abeyance is the factory construction site, which the Ford Co. had purchased prior to the draft of the Automobile Industry Bill had been decided upon.

Japanese Cabinet Approves Formation of Press Body

Formation of a press commission, charged with the task of acting as the Government's sole spokesman, was tentatively approved by the Cabinet in Tokyo Mar. 24.

The plan, formulated and proposed by Mr. Tanomogi, new Minister of Communications, provides for the amalgamation of all the existing departmental press sections, including those of the Ministries of War, Navy and Foreign Affairs, under the projected organization. In his address to the Cabinet, Mr. Tanomogi, who once headed the *Teikoku* News Agency, urged strict supervision of the distribution of news, in view of the crisis now confronting

Japan. The new organization would be attached to the Cabinet. Accepting the proposal in principle, the ministers decided to hold further meetings to discuss the organization of the projected body and the appropriation for its needs to be introduced for approval to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet.

Cabinet Bars Three High Government Officials from Session

Shimbun-no Nihon, Mar. 16 stated that, contrary to the general expectation that the Hirota Cabinet would adopt a more frank policy than a military regime, the Hirota Cabinet has resorted to the secret policy of barring the presence of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, the Chief of the Board of Legislation and the Chief of the Cabinet Investigation Bureau at each Cabinet meeting for the time being. This step is taken to prevent any disunity of views prevailing in the Cabinet from becoming known to the public.

This policy has proved a puzzle to the newspapers which usually have obtained news of Cabinet proceedings from the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and the two others. From now on each newspaper will have to send its reporters to each Cabinet Minister for information.

"Asahi's" Liberalism Goes Down Before Army

The *Shimbun-no Nihon* says the sudden resignation of Hiroshi Shimomura, vice-president of the *Asahi Shimbun*, following 15 years' service has caused a shock to other *Asahi* leaders belonging to the Shimomura faction. It is considered possible that other leaders of the *Asahi* will turn in their resignations shortly. The resignation of Mr. Shimomura signifies the defeat of the *Asahi* before the Army. The *Asahi* liberalism now faces a serious crisis. It was Mr. Ogata, editor-in-chief of the *Asahi*, who recommended Mr. Shimomura, vice-president of the *Asahi*, to the Premier-designate as candidate for Cabinet Minister. Much sympathy goes to Mr. Shimomura, who not only has missed a Cabinet post, but lost his position as vice-president of the *Asahi*.

Miura Succeeds Doihara as Chief Japanese Spy

Major-General Toshiwaza Miura, formerly chief staff officer in the 5th Division, has been appointed to succeed Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, "The Lawrence of Manchuria," at the head of the Kwantung Army's Special Service Division. Maj.-Gen. Doihara has been promoted to Lieut.-General and ordered attached to divisional headquarters in Tokyo. Originally he was expected to be attached to a division outside of Tokyo, but following the mutiny of Feb. 26, was ordered to the Capital.

Mutineers Will Now Be Dispatched to Manchuria

Most of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who took part in the mutiny of Feb. 26 will soon be dispatched to Manchuria, where they were ordered to proceed a few days before the uprising. The men have all been allowed to return to their barracks, and are now carrying out their normal tasks, without any discrimination being exercised against them.

Uyeda Asks For "Better Understanding" of Conditions in Manchukuo

On the eve of his departure for Manchukuo to become commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador at Hsinking, Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, issued a lengthy statement Mar. 21 asking for "a better understanding of existing conditions" in the new Empire. He drew attention to the activities of the Kwantung Army, which he said, were "designed not only to ensure a safe and permanent basis for our friendly power, but to secure the cornerstone of our defense system." "In North China, the invasions of Communist-bandits have extended to the nearby province of Shansi, "he added.

Uyeda to Call Army Heads' Meet

Orders dealing with the projected Army purge will be given to high officers of the Kwantung Army at a special conference to be called by Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, its new Commander-in-Chief, immediately on his arrival in Hsinking late this month. Gen. Uyeda's instructions will also deal with the mission of the Japanese forces stationed in the new Empire.

Japanese Army Losses in Manchuria Reach 4,200

Japan lost 4,200 men between September 1931 and December 1935 as a result of increased military activity in Manchuria, the War Office revealed in Tokyo, March 18. Of these 2,884 were killed in action, the remainder, 1,316, succumbing to disease. Illness caused 137,647 officers and men to be placed on the temporarily disabled list during that time, while 2,588 were incapacitated by frostbite and 11,310 others by wounds suffered in combat. Together with 19,857 who were on the sick list, it brought the total number of ill and wounded to 171,318.

Deaths which reached the high mark of 1,374 in 1932, decreased to 802 in the following year. In 1934 they dropped to 208 and again rose to 283 in 1935. Those injured in combat totalled 5,448 in 1932, 3,660 in 1933, 722 the following year and 717 in 1935. The number of soldiers who are ill or afflicted by frostbite has not decreased, the announcement said.

Shanghai Woman Among Those Decorated

Mrs. Shigeno Sarumaru, a Japanese nurse in Shanghai, was among the 9,736 persons who were rewarded March 20 for their parts in the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents. She was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Eighth Class, decoration until now reserved for men. Led by Count Hirotard Hayashi, president of the South Manchuria Railway, 8,421 employees of the firm received awards. Also included were 140 Army officers and men who lost their lives in the Manchurian champaign. War correspondents, pilots, interpreters, volunteer nurses and volunteer auxiliary corps members for their services in connection with Navy activities were among the 441 who were rewarded. Seventy-three of these received decorations, 321 received sums of money, and 47 were given sake cups with the Imperial crest. Toyokichi Kikuchi, a Shanghai pilot, was decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Third Class, while Yoshizo Izutsu, in the service of the Japanese Navy stationed in Manchukuo, was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Fifth Class. Others were 730 civilians in Army services.

Empress Nagako Mar. 19 donated 300 bandages to officers and men wounded in action in Manchuria.

Anti-Japanese Volunteers Active in Manchuria

Mukden messages in the *Chung Hwa Jih Pao*, Mar. 18 stated that 57 battles were fought by the Japanese and the anti-Japanese Volunteers in Manchuria during February. The number of Chinese volunteers involved in these battles exceeds 14,000 while the Japanese and Manchurian soldiers who participated in these battles totalled 32,000 men.

More than 1,000 anti-Japanese Volunteers under the command of Wang Kuo-fang in Manchuria attacked the Suichung city on March 17. After about half an hour of bitter fight, the Volunteers retreated in face of the arrival of more Japanese reenforcements.

Manchukuo Troops Mutiny at Fangshan

According to Japanese reports, a score of Manchukuo soldiers stationed at Fangshan station of the Tacheng railway between Hsinlitun and Tahushan districts in Manchuria mutinied a few days ago. These soldiers attacked the garrison headquarters and went to the mountains to join the anti-Japanese Volunteers.

Anti-Japanese Leaders Shot Dead

According to belated reports received in Changchun, Wang Chen-chiu, an old man of 61, and six followers, who went to Mukden secretly in an attempt to assassinate Henry Pu Yi and other high "Manchukuo" officials were arrested by the Japanese authorities and shot dead. Wang was formerly a member of the "Red Spear" Society and later a member of the "Hou Tien Hui." For the past few years he was extremely active as an anti-Japanese Volunteer in fighting against the Japanese and Manchurian forces in Manchuia.

Japan Sends Brides to Manchuria

A group of 80 girls was sent to Manchuria by the Japanese Colonial Department on March 20 to wed the Japanese settlers there. They are being sent to Manchuria to "encourage the Japanese settlers in Manchuria, a Tokyo message to the *Sin Wen Pao*, Mar. 18, stated.

Anti-Air Raid Practice to Be Held in Dairen Next Month

The Japanese in Dairen have organized an anti-air raid association. Anti-air raid practice is be held in Dairen the latter part of April.

Manchukuo Wants Exchange of Resident Officials with Mongolia

Replying to an Outer Mongolian note of Mar. 14, the Manchukuo Government Mar. 19 proposed the mutual exchange of permanent resident officials along their respective borders.

This, the Hsinking communication said, was the "minimum" to which Manchukuo could agree if the relations between the two countries are to be "renovated" and lasting amity established.

Recent Tientsin messages stated that Japanese and Manchukuo forces are preparing to concentrate at Tsitsihar in view of the increasing tension along the Mongolian border.

Hulutao Harbor to Be Ready in 1936

Hulutao harbor facilities, now under construction, will be completed in 1939, at the cost of more than $.16,000,000, according to the *Kokutsu News Agency*.

Peiping "Morning Post" Taken Over by Hopei-Chahar Council

The *Peiping Chen Pao*, or the Peiping *Morning Post*, which is one of the most influential papers in the old capital, was formally taken over Mar. 19 by the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, which appointed Liu Cheh, member of the Council, as the new Magaging Director. The old editorial staff of the paper and important members of the old management inserted an announcement in the paper the previous day informing the readers of their resignations.

Netherlands Minister Calls on Sung Cheh-yuan

Baron Steenwijk, Netherlands Minister to China, called on General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, at Peiping Mar. 17 to make inquiries into the present communist situation in Shansi.

Repair Work on Damaged Dykes of Yellow River in Shantung Near Completion

(From The Review's Correspondent in Honan)

Ever since July 10, last year, the date on which the Tung Chuang dykes of the Yellow River burst, the authorities of the Yellow River Commission have been doing their utmost to repair the dykes and this gigantic task is nearly completed. Tung Chuang is a small Shantung village within the boundary line of Chun-chang Hsien. It can easily be reached by car from Kaifeng. During the period of high water last summer the dykes became weakened and burst in six places. The length of the first opening was 113 m., the second 120 m., the third 112 m., and the fourth, fifth, sixth, which ultimately became one, had a total length of 2055 m. The water then ran wild. Houses were destroyed, property disappeared, and thousands of lives were lost. The south-west corner of Shantung, and the northern part of Siangsu were like a big lake. The new river headed towards the south-west of Shantung, passing through a territory of ten hsien. Then it covered several hsien in the northern part of Kiangsu. Finding a way to the Wei Shan Lake, the Grand Canal, the Lu Tang Ho, and Kuan Ho, it finally led itself into the open sea.

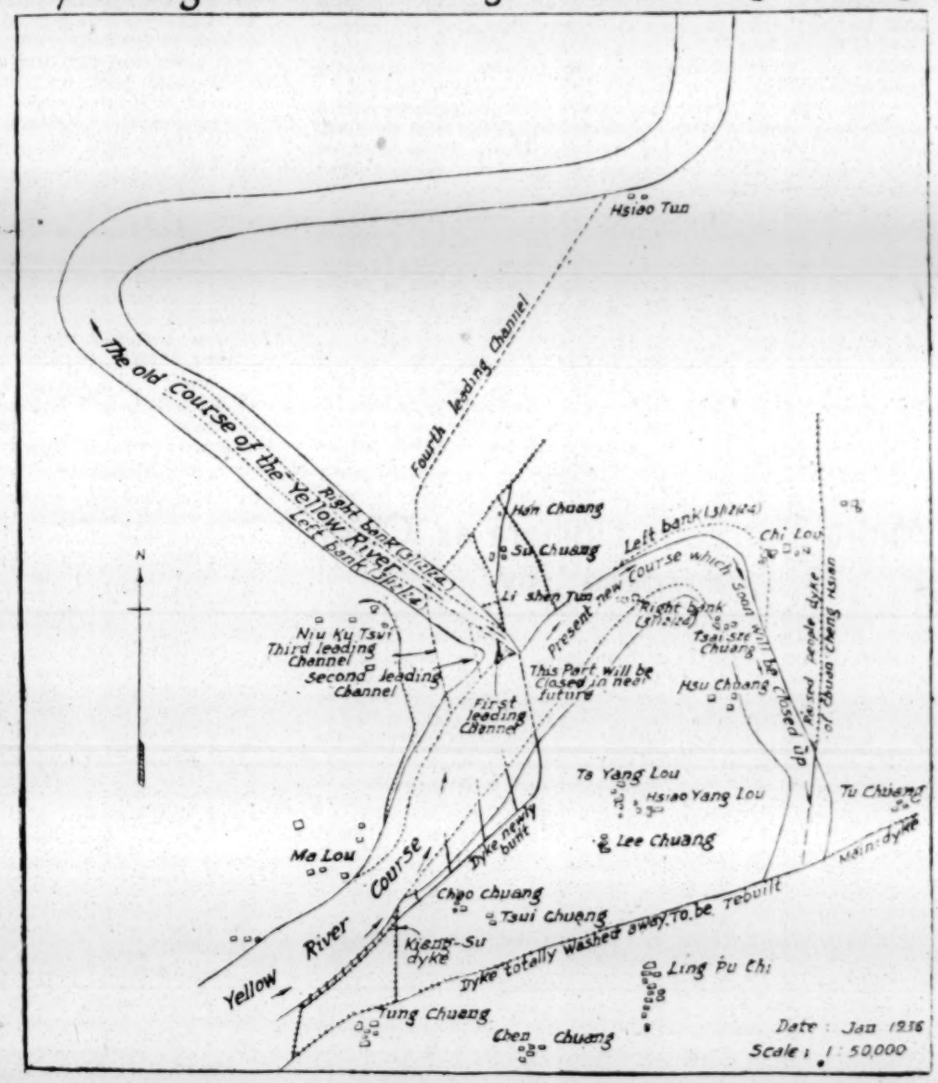
At the time when the dyke breaches occured, General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, immediately called a conference. Kung Hsung-yung, chairman of the Yellow River Commission, submitted three proposals for discussion as follows: First, along the so-called Kiangsu dyke, a number of spur dams should be built; second, several leading channels should be dug somewhere near Kiang Ming dyke; third, somewhere between the end of the Kiangsu dyke and the southern part of Li Sheng Tun two closure dykes should be simultaneously constructed which would eventually be brought to a point of closure. (See map) Generally speaking, the plan drawn by Mr. Kung specifies that the water should be directed into its old course; four leading channels may function at the same time. General Han immediately lent his support and the project was unanimously approved at the meeting.

The Shantung Provincial Government thus organized the Shantung Dyke Closure Commission and the whole scheme of the closing of the new river was put into operation. Because of the fact that General Han was too busy with the civil affairs he shifted the whole responsibility on Chairman Kung. In view of the serious conditions prevailing at Tung Chuang, with the river violently eroding the southern bank of Li Sheng Tun which, at any moment, might cause even more disaster, the Yellow River Commission wholeheartedly accepted the heavy responsibility on December 16, 1935, and has been at work ever since.

The weather was then very cold. It was difficult to transport the needed materials, including stone, kaoliang stalks, wood, etc., which had to be purchased far away. Besides, money became a question. The Central Government issued bonds amounting to $3,000,000. However, on account of the urgent needs, Mr. Kung, after having met numerous troubles, borrowed $1,500,000 from several banks with the issued bonds as a guarantee. Work at Tung Chuang was immediately speeded up. Mr. Kung petitioned the Government for a special accountant and treasurer—which the Government granted.

The spur dams along the Kiangsu dyke have been either lengthened or added to new ones. The so-called leading channels were dug by thousands of workmen. The channels are almost completed. The final steps for the closing up of the new river channel are about to be taken so that there will be no delay for the farmers in their spring planting.

Map showing the Breach closing work near Tung Chuang



British Real Estate Agent Sues American Church Mission

Another echo of the Raven financial debacle was heard in the U.S. Court for China last week, when several sittings of the Court were devoted to the hearing of the suit of A. H. Hatherly, a British subject in business as a land and estate broker, against the American Church Mission for recovery of $127,586.63, plus interest and costs, representing balance of the purchase price of a piece of land which the Mission allegedly contracted to buy from the plaintiff last year with a view to building thereon a new St. Luke's Hospital. The case was concluded Mar. 20, with Judge Milton J. Helmick reserving his decision.

According to the plaintiff, the Mission had paid $114,219.13 on the land, but failed to pay the balance according to contract, the title deeds meanwhile reposing in the vault of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The defence was a complete denial of the existence of any contract with the plaintiff. It is contended by the Mission that the land was bought from the Asia Realty Company, one of the Raven concerns which is now being reorganized by a trustee, and that the full price had already been paid for the land in the shape of matured loan certificates of the Asia Realty Company which the Mission owned. But, since these Asia Realty certificates are practically valueless, at any rate at the present time Mr. Hatherly, who claims to have sold the land to the Mission through the Asia Realty Company, has not received the money due on the transaction and is now suing the Mission, which he regards as the principal in the deal. Among the witnesses was H. P. Walker, treasurer of the Mission, who for several years was also a director of the Asia Realty Company, regarding the status of the company in the deal. He insisted that it was from the Asia, Realty Company that the Mission had bought the land.

Hugo Sandor, former manager of the Asia Realty Company on the other hand, informed the Court that to the best of his recollection the transaction was an agency one, which the Asia Realty Company had put through for a principal. This was supported by the fact that the Asia Realty Company had charged a commission of $5,400 to the Mission and had divided this sum with Mr. Hatherly.

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Negotiations Continued by C.N.A.C. for Re-Opening of Canton-Hanoi Service

Interviewed by the *Central News* agency Mar. 18 concerning the recent suspension of the Canton-Hanoi air service, Dai En-ki, General Manager of the China National Aviation Corporation, stated that negotiations have been going on between the representative of the Southwest Aviation Company and the Ministry of Communications for the re-opening of the line.

Southwest Aviation Corporation to Serve Hanoi

An agreement has been reached whereby the right to operate an air service between Canton and Hanoi has been given to the Southwest Aviation Corporation, according to a report issued by the official *Kwangtung News Agency* in Hongkong, Mar. 17. It is expected that the service between Hanoi and Canton will be resumed in April.

The Southwest Aviation Corporation is also contemplating the inauguration of an air route linking Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The service is expected to commence with regular flights between Canton and Kanchow, via Siukwan and Tayi.

Osaka-Siam Air-Freight Shipment Is Planned

Preparations for a commercial Osaka-to-Bangkok flight are under way in Osaka under the joint auspices of the Nippon Institute fort the Study of Air Transportation and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The attempt, its sponsors indicated, would prove the feasibility of extending the present Japanese airline to Formosa, to Siam, where it could connect with international networks.

Soviets to Build Improved "Maxim Gorky" Planes

Designs for the 16 giant passenger planes of an improved "Maxim Gorky" model have been completed in Moscow and most of them already turned over to the plant which is to construct the planes. The planes are designed each to hold 60 passengers and a crew of eight.

Hopei Faces a Deficit of Five Millions

According to General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, the annual revenue of the province is about $14,000,000 while the annual expenditure exceeds $19,000,000, causing a deficit of more than $5,000,000.

Coal Mine Owners Petition for Tax Reduction

The National Mining Industry in a petition to the Ministry of Industry last week petitioned for a reduction of the mining tax and stabilization of the market price of coal.

Chekiang Borrows $300,000 to Pay Interest

As the Chekiang Provincial Government will have to pay $1,100,000 interest and principal by the end of this month and only a total of $800,000 has been raised, Chen Yuan-fang, Commissioner of Finance for Chekiang is negotiating with the Central Bank of China for a short term loan of $300,000.

Nationalization of Gold Is Ridiculed

Rumors current in the bond market in Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese Government is planning the nationalization of gold were ridiculed by a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance in Nanking, Mar. 24, who branded such reports as groundless fabrications by unscrupulous speculators.

The Sino-Japanese Conversations in Nanking

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟 昭 泳)

A SERIES of informal conversations was held in Nanking between H. Arita, the newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to China, and General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the purpose of which was to have a "heart-to-heart" talk for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. These conversations had their inception in the proposal which General Chang made in December, 1935, when he took up his post as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and when he proposed to Japan to hold a conference in Nanking to discuss the readjustment of the relations between China and Japan. This proposal was conveyed to Mr. Shigemitsu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Ting, the Chinese Charge d'Affairs in Tokyo. The proposal was accepted "in principle" by Japan, with the proviso, however, that the "3-point program" of Mr. Hirota should form the basic principles of the discussion. The Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs also mentioned that North China problems as well as all Sino-Japanese "pending problems" should form subjects of the discussion. The inclusion of the North China problems on the agenda was, however, opposed by the Japanese militarists who would like to treat the North China problems as "local issues." In the meantime, the Japanese professional and paid propagandists were on the job to tell the people that the "highest Chinese authorities had already agreed to the Japanese 3-point program." Mr. Hirota, in his speech before the Privy Council even openly announced that China had agreed to the Japanese 3-point program for discussion. But it was something quite unexpected to Japan that the Chinese Foreign Office was so bold as to make a quick answer in the negative that "such is not the case"! So, for a while, the once so much talked about Sino-Japanese conference was not heard about.

The Four-Day Conversations

But with the arrival in Nanking of H. Arita, the Japanese Ambassador, and, apparently, taking advantage of the many calls which a newly appointed ambassador has to exchange with the local officials, the much protracted conversations between the Chinese and Japanese diplomats were actually started on March 16 when the two diplomats held a meeting in strict privacy, there being only two persons present.

On the first day (March 16) of the conversations, as stated by Mr. Arita, "we began with world conditions and the state of affairs in the Orient and discussed the relative position of Japan and China. However, we did not discuss any specific question regarding Sino-Japanese relations, limiting ourselves to a general and free discussion of various subjects. Naturally we did not touch upon the question of the projected Nanking conference or the Hirota 3-point program."

On the second day (March 17) of the conversations, Mr. Arita called on General Chang alone. In course of the conversation, General Chang explained the Chinese "point of view" for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. Mr. Arita also explained his opinion, expressing also the Japanese "hope" for a readjustment of relations. He also suggested proceeding with the discussion in accordance with the Hirota 3-point program. After a lengthy mutual discussion, General Chang again explained the present conditions in China in detail, as well as his personal opinion, to the Japanese Ambassador, pointing out, as examples, the rampancy of smuggling in North China, the illegal flying of Japanese planes within Chinese territory, and last of all, the "sentiments of the Chinese." The Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed his hope to the Ambassador that after his return to Japan, some "fundamental conditions" for readjustment should be decided, and that Japan would meet the Chinese with "sincerity;" otherwise, what is talked about regarding readjustment is all empty talk! Mr. Arita then explained to the Chinese Minister the "Japanese attitude." The Chinese diplomat then explained, in a rather decided manner, that in talking about readjustment, China and Japan shall pay due attention to the "public opinion" of the people. The Chinese Minister was also reported to have told the Japanese Ambassador that "to respect the Chinese sovereignty" is also important, so that the Sino-Japanese relations could be improved.

On the third day (March 18) of the conversations, Mr. Arita's explanation of the Japanese "hopes" occupied most of the discussion. In the previous conversations, said Mr. Arita, General Chang's explanation of the Chinese "hopes" took much of the time.

In an interview with newspapermen in Nanking, Mr. Arita admitted that the Hirota 3-point program was discussed. Questioned about his impression of the conversations, the Japanese Ambassador said *inter alia* that "on some points, the opinions of both sides are very near each other; on some other points, they are quite apart!" Questioned about the reported holding of the conference in Nanking to discuss the Sino-Japanese problems, Mr. Arita answered that both China and Japan agreed to the readjustment, but as to the form the discussion should take the Japanese ambassador said that, personally, he did not agree to the method of holding a conference to discuss the readjustment, and he characterized this method as "not appropriate." According to Mr. Arita, General Chang Chun also does not agree with the holding of a conference to discuss Sino-Japanese relations. "So it is already decided not to employ the conference method," said the Japanese Ambassador *inter alia*.

A Joint Communique

On the fourth day (March 19) of the conversations, the two diplomats took much time to arrive at some general conclusions as to what they discussed in previous days. Then a joint communique was issued which reads as follows:—

> "With reference to the question of readjusting Sino-Japanese relations, General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hachiro Arita, Japanese Ambassador to China, had a series of four talks in the Waichiaopu between March 16 and 19. Each conversation lasted from two and-a-half to three hours, nobody else being present besides the two diplomats. The conversations were in the nature of an informal exchange of opinions, both expressing their frank views in a free and sincere manner.
>
> "As the object of the parleys was to facilitate satisfactory progress of future negotiations for readjusting Sino-Japanese relations no definite procedure had been arranged nor was the scope of discussion limited to any particular subjects. All questions concerning the relations between the two countries were discussed and no attempt was made to reach any conclusion.
>
> "The talks were conducted in a most friendly atmosphere throughout the four days and ended at 4:30 o'clock this (March 19) afternoon as previously arranged. Although a complete agreement on all points has not yet been achieved, the parleys may be considered to be very helpful towards producing a better appreciation of each other's viewpoints."

Minister Chang's "Impressions"

Questioned as to his impressions of the four day conversations with Mr. Arita, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that "although nothing concrete was reached during the four day conversations, it had afforded an opportunity for both sides to exchange views which would be very useful for the negotiation in future for the readiustment of Sino-Japanese relations." Continuing, General Chang expressed his high esteem for Mr. Arita, for the "sincere and straightforward attitude" which he had maintained during the conversations. "Ambassador Arita is one Japan's foremost diplomats. Although his stay in China this time is scarely more than half a month, yet with his keen observation and far-sightedness, coupled with what he has seen and heard since his arrival, he must have acquired deep and accurate knowledge of the obstacles in the way of the two nations' relations. So when he becomes the Minister of Foreign Affairs, I am confident that Ambassador Arita will make the greatest efforts for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations," said General Chang.

Chinese Public Opinion and "Inseparability Between Japan and Manchukuo"

Though the Arita-Chang four-day conversations were only an "informal exchange of opinions," it goes without saying that the parleys were of great significance, for they will "facilitate satisfactory progress of future negotiations for readjusting Sino-Japanese relations." But from our observations of the conversations, it could readily be seen that the Japanese still insist on the fulfilment of the Hirota 3-point program by China—and use the same as the basic principles of discussion in future, to which the Chinese have expressed strong disapproval. These principles, put in a brief way, are: Formation of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, with Manchukuo participating; recognition of Manchukuo by China, and China-Japanese joint efforts to prevent the spread of communism in North China. Any one of these points is in direct contradiction to the Chinese demands and aspirations to respect the "Chinese sovereignty" and to pay due attention to "Chinese public opinion." Any one of these points is sufficient to block the progress of any conversation or conference, not to speak of the fact that the Japanese demand fulfilment of all 3-points. So although the conversations offered opportunities for both sides to exchange opinions freely, they indicate more clearly than before that there is quite "a wide gap" between the Chinese and Japanese views. "Fundamentally, Japan does not abandon her 3-point program in China; there is no possibility for readjustment!" Such is the consensus of Chinese opinion.

Furthermore, Mr. Hirota, the author of the 3-point program, instead of giving some timely assistance to the Arita-Chang conversations by announcing the abandonment or modification of his 3-point program, caused the Sino-Japanese situation, already complicated enough, to go from bad to worse, when he, in his speech delivered at a reception tea party, at which he entertained the foreign diplomats in Tokyo on Mar. 19, announced that in

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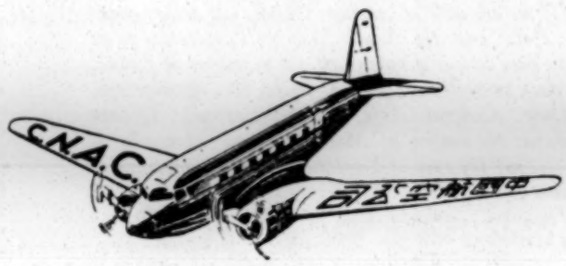

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order to have peace in the Far East, "Japan and Manchukuo could not be separated." Mr. Hirota's speech convinces the Chinese that Japan is very firm in insisting on the fulfilment of the 3-point program by China. But on the other, the Chinese opposition against the Japanese 3-point program is equally strong. The National Salvation Association in Shanghai has recently sent an urgent petition to the National Government demanding that the Government should "reject the Japanese 3-point program." Although we do not read the full text of the petition, we are informed that the Chinese express their strong disapproval as well as their great indignation. Under such circumstances, we do not believe that the holding of any conversation or conference will be of any use.

Will History Repeat Itself?

In this connection it is of greater interest for us to study more of the Chinese opinions. In his article on "A Recollection of one page in the History of Sino-Japanese Negotiations" in the *Independent Review* (see No. 192) in Peiping, one of the leading Chinese publications, edited by Dr. Hu Shih, Chang Chung-pei, a diplomat of reputation, drew an analogy between the present Sino-Japanese situation since September 18, 1931, and that after the presentation of "21 Demands" to China by Japan; and pointed out that after the occupation of the German Leased Territory in Shantung, and the presentation of the demands to China, Japan had "three choices," namely, to continue to employ more military force and pressure to invade China; to exert a "friendship drive" and many other means to force China to "co-operate" with Japan; and, to change the Japanese policy from aggressiveness to friendliness. As pointed out by the writer, by that time Japan was not militarily strong enough to take the first choice, but to take the third choice is impossible for it would be in conflict with the Japanese "continental policy." So the only way was to take the second choice. This choice has some advantages over the others. On the one hand, Japan could push on her usual policy of political and economic exploitation of China by "peaceful penetration," and on the other, the Japanese aggression in China would not arouse the suspicions of the western powers, thus avoiding their possible interference in Far Eastern politics. On the one hand Japan could induce China to enter into more agreements with Japan through the "friendship drive," which would give validity to the demands previously presented to China by Japan; and on the other the Japanese actions would not impair the Sino-Japanese feeling.

Continuing, the writer pointed out the situation in China at that time. Tuan Chi-jui, the leader of the Anfu Clique, then in power in Peiping, was trying to unite China, but was facing three difficulties, namely, financial difficulties; opposition within the country, particularly from the Kuomintang, and Japanese aggression. As at that time, the western powers were too busy with their life-and-death struggle, they could not pay any attention to the Far Eastern situation. Nor could China expect any financial assistance from them. So, as a result of strong Japanese pressure, and as a way out of the impasse Mr. Tuan accepted the Japanese the offer and decided to adopt a policy of co-operation with Japan. But the writer pointed out, *inter alia* that Mr. Tuan's policy was a "complete failure." The leader of the Anfu clique was cursed by the whole nation, and was soon overthrown by General Wu Pei-fu. Mr. Chang made one significant statement that "throughout Sino-Japanese history, we could not find any instance to show the 'sincerity' of Japan in co-operation with China."

Today, according to Mr. Chang, Japan is having the same three choices before her. "Though we do not like to make any guess as to which choice the Japanese will take, we are quite sure that so long as Japan does not abandon her 'continental policy,' Japan will not take the third choice. But unless some new development takes place in Europe, Japan is not likely to take the first choice. But how should our Government handle the situation when Japan takes the second choice?" asks the famous writer. Today, according to the same writer, the Chinese Government is also facing the same difficulties, namely financial difficulties; opposition within the country, and Japanese aggression. America is too busy with its "alphabetical" problems. Europe is too busy with its own affairs. To accept the Japanese offer to "co-operate" with Japan seems to be the only way out of the impasse. But points out the writer, a study of one page of the history of the Sino-Japanese negotiations should serve a "good lesson" to the Chinese leaders in power today, to give them "sufficient warnings" and to wake them up so as not to commit the same "blunders which their predecessor committed before!"

Indeed, today, we find that precisely the same condition exists. Japan has already succeeded in wresting a large portion of territory from China; Japan has now decided to take the "second choice" to employ the "friendship drive" to go on with her "Continental policy" in China; Japan is pressing China for "co-operation" with her; Japan is offering many other kinds of "assistance" to China; Japan is doing what she can to persuade and force China not to turn to the West but to the East for assistance and cooperation; and Japan is going on with the conversations or conferences with China to realize her policy in China. But will history repeat itself?

Nanking, March 21, 1936.

The East Hopei "Empire" in the Scheme of Things in North China

BY THE REVIEW'S TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT

"ACCORDING to the testament of Meiji, our first step should be the conquest of Formosa, and the second the annexaction of Korea; then must come the third step, which consists of the conquest of Manchuria, Mongolia and China. When that has been done, the rest of China will be at our feet, including the South Sea Islands ..... To conquer the world, we must conquer China. If we are able to conquer China, all other countries of Asia and the South Seas will capitulate to us .....If we have at our disposal all the resources of China, we shall pass on to the conquest of India, the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Central Asia, and even Europe. To take into our hands the control of Manchuria and Mongolia is the first step, if the race of Yamato wishes to distinguish itself in continental Asia." *

SO reads the famous memorial of the late General Baron Tanaka submitted to the Emperor of Japan on July 27, 1927. Though the genuiness of the document was quickly repudiated by the Government, it cannot be denied that the events of the last decade have occurred exactly as outlined by the author of the memorial. Only in the element of time did the author allow a little flaw in the document; instead of decades for conquerring Manchuria, Mongolia and China, the process has taken only four years for its accomplishment and practically without any material loss for Japan.

This process of peaceful conquest of China continues and with singular success. In this process, the East Hopei "government" occupies a place of its own, very interesting indeed, especially in view of recent developments in that part of China.

It calls itself "the East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Government" and is, for all practical purposes, a little Kingdom headed by Yin Ju-keng, until recently a high official of the Chinese National Government. Since the creation of this "Government," Yin Ju-keng has been declared a traitor and subject to immediate arrest, yet he enjoys perfect freedom, visiting Tientsin and Peiping at will and without any molestation. However, like all his counterparts in Manchukuo, he is surrounded by a troop of suspiciously looking Japanese "advisers" who never leave him alone, accompanying him wherever he goes.

All "diplomatic" questions, affecting the East Hopei regime, amongst them the question of amalgamation with the Hopei-Chahar administration, he appears to have "delegated" to high officers of the Japanese Army, who discuss these questions with the Chinese authorities as if they represented Yin Ju-keng and his bogus administration.

In "internal" affairs, the East Hopei district has become practically a province of Manchukuo; as in that "Empire," all hsiens are run, not by their Chinese magistrates, but Japanese "advisers" appointed to every hsien office, with the result that these gentlemen have shifted the Chinese officials to the background. The "army" of the East Hopei district, represented by the Peace Preservation Corps, has also come under direct Japanese command through instructors appointed to every important unit, these instructors having also shifted the Chinese commanders to the background.

Recently, speculation was current in the press about the proposed amalgamation of the East Hopei administration with that of the Hopei-Chahar political set-up, headed by Sung Che-yuan, but recent reports in the Japanese press would indicate that it was mere talk, inasmuch as Yin Ju-keng's government is forging ahead with an extensive program of internal administration of its own, indicating that it is going to stay.

"The East Hopei Construction Committee"

This program embodies the creation of the "East Hopei Construction Committee," headed by Yin Ju-keng himself and the main purpose of which Committee is stated to be the development of mining, agriculture and commerce "in all twenty-two hsiens under its control." According to these reports, the Committee is composed of members from all hsiens of East Hopei and a number of officials and experts.

The real status of the Construction Committee appears to be ambiguous, but there are a good many reasons to believe that it duplicates the Board of General Affairs of the Manchukuo Government of the "Empire," receiving its orders and instructions from the Japanese Embassy in Changchun. Soon after its inauguration, the Construction Committee made public a program of its immediate tasks, asking—as the Japanese reports stated—"the support of the Japanese and Manchukuo Government in the execution of this program." It includes the following:—

(1) Establishment of a Construction Bank.—Judging by all indications, this "Construction Bank" is going to be a central bank for Yin Ju-keng's "Empire." Details of its organization are not yet known, but there is every reason to believe that the bank will perform all functions appeartaining to banks of issue in sovereign States. It means that Yin Ju-keng plans to introduce his own currency, replacing the Chinese money now in circulation in his "realm."

(2) Construction of highways.—It is stated that the Committee has resolved to lay out, first of all, motor roads between Shanhaikwan, and between Peiping, Tungchow and Kupeikow.

(3) Adjustment and control of mines.—Details of the plan under this heading are also not known, but it will surprise none if the adjustment and control of mines would in practice come to the extension of coal, iron and gold monopolies of Manchukuo to East Hopei. The British-owned Kailan Mines will have strenuous times in adjusting themselves to new circumstances, for the extension of the Manchukuo coal monopoly to East Hopei will firstly be directed against the Kailan Mines with a view to forcing them to close or—still better—to sell out to the monopoly.

(4) Cultivation of Cotton.—This includes the improvement of the quality of seeds as well as the purchase of crops into a single hand. Apparently, it is nothing less than the extension of a system now working in Manchukuo, where the peasants are compelled to sell their cotton to none but agents of the Manchukuo Raw Cotton Association and at a uniform price.

Further, the program includes the afforestation of barren lands, reclamation of waste lands, and construction of water supply systems, the details of which remain unknown.

That the Japanese have paid due attention to the possibilities of cotton cultivation in the East Hopei district is well understood, because the district is one of the best cotton producing areas in China. In fact, it produces quite a sizable quantity of fine quality cotton. It is estimated that half of the entire cotton crop of Hopei Province grows in the Demilitarized Zone, especially in the Luan River valley. Of that quantity, about 250,000 piculs represent the Tungpeiho quality, good for fine spinning, or the stuff earnestly required by Japanese industry. Hitherto, a good part of this cotton used to be exported abroad, notably to Japan and the United States, but now since the proposed introduction of buying the entire crop into one hand it is not difficult to foresee that this export will stop short, the entire crop of East Hopei being taken by Japanese mills in China, Manchukuo or Japan.

Finances in Good Condition

As an "independent" realm, the East Hopei regime has its own budgetary system, operative since Feb. 1 last. Its annual revenues are estimated at $11,000,000, whereas the expenditures are put at $5,000,000, showing a favorable balance of $6,000,000 a year. The revenues are made up of $3,000,000 to be detained from the Chinese Maritime Customs, collected in the Demilitarized Zone, $1,200,000 to be collected from the P.-M. Railway, $1,000,000 to be collected from the Kailan Mining Administration, besides the collections from salt and consolidated taxes levied in East Hopei. Recently, Yin Ju-keng concluded an agreement with the British-American Tobacco Company for the collection of a 10 per cent ad valorem tax on all products of the Company to be imported into the Demilitarized Zone. Commenting on this budget, a *Kokutsu* dispatch from Tungchow dated Feb. 22 stated that the net revenue of $6,000,000 in a year would be used for constuctive purposes, especially for the encouragement of cotton cultivation.

That the Demilitarized Zone is forging ahead as a sort of bogus "Kingdom" is seen not only from its own "indepedent" diplomatic and fiscal—so to speak—policies but also from its re ent educational "reforms." As a result of these reforms, all primary schools in the Zone are run exactly in the fashion adopted in the neighboring Manchukuo "Empire." Recently, the Japan-Manchukuo Cultural Association, with headquarters in Mukden, printed as many as 1,500,000 primary school text-books for distribution in North China, of which a good quantity has already been supplied to schools in East Hopei. Reporting this fact, the *Kokutsu* News Service stated, "It is expected that new text-books will completely drive out anti-Japanese text-books which have hitherto been used in North China." As regards text-books for middle schools, it stated that "the text-books to be used in middle schools in North China are also in print here (Mukden) and will be sent to Peiping before the new school term opens."

Following the introduction of Manchukuo text-books in East Hopei, some parents, who could afford to do so, withdrew their children from schools in East Hopei and placed them in schools outside the Zone rather than to see their children taught according to Manchukuo ideals. Now, however, with the

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inevitable introduction of these same text-books in all schools of Hopei and Chahar, it appears, there is no way out but to bow to the inevitable and to accept the abhorred text-books.

All these measures which are being unflinchingly introduced by the Yin Ju-keng administration seem to indicate that the East Hopei "Empire" is being strengthened and consolidated into a sort of Manchukuo No. 2. As a result of this consolidation of this bogus administration, all prospects of its being amalgamated with Sung Che-yuan's regime in Peiping appear to have become faint. Instead, Yin Ju-keng's "Empire" appears to stay, unless the Sung Che-yuan regime in Peiping recedes from its present status to that of East Hopei. In that case, it would not mean the absorption of the East Hopei regime by the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, but rather the contrary.

That the Hopei-Chahar regime will follow in the footsteps of Yin Ju-keng appears to be certain from the announced more "vigorous and positive" China policy adopted by the Hirota Cabinet of Japan following a recent putsch in Tokyo. In practice, it will be a further encroachment on China by means of consolidation and extension of various bogus regimes created in North China since last year. Apart from the East Hopei and Hopei-Chahar set-ups, there is another, so far very ambiguous and extremely suspicious regime in Inner Mongolia headed by Prince Teh Wan. All this would indicate that the disciples of Baron Tanaka have adopted a "divide and rule" policy in regard to China which is apparently leading right up to the accomplishment of the objects set forth in the Tanaka memorial.*

* *This Memorial has been printed in pamphlet form and may be ordered from The Review. (15 cents per copy).*

Tientsin, March 20, 1936.

China's Trade Declines in 1935—Foodstuffs Principal Imports

China's foreign trade in 1935 was valued at Chinese $1,495,018,000, showing a decrease of $69,890,000 as compared with $1,564,000 in 1934, statistics released by the Foreign Trade Bureau last week indicate. The total import last year was $919,210,000, being about $100,000,000 less than that of the preceding year. Rice was the principal import during the last year, the total value of which was $89,524,000 during rhe period January-September, being double that of the corresponding period in the preceding year. The enormous increase was attributed to the great deficiency of native rice as a result of flood, drought, and other natural calamities, the dumping of foreign rice, and the reduction of the rice tax in the Sino-Annamese Treaty. Import of foodstuffs during the period Januaay-October was approximately $130,000,000, which was one-sixth of the total value of import. In spite of the clamor for extensive reconstruction work the import of minerals and metallic goods showed a tendency of decline. The total import during the period between January and September was $73,959,000, showing a decrease of about $50,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period the year before.

U.S. Purchases Heavily in China

China's recently-regained favorable trade balance with the United States increased during the month of January, as a result of the purchase by the United States of more than 100 per cent more Chinese merchandise than in January 1935, according to figures of the Department of Commerce released in Washington, Mar. 19. During the month of January imports of the United States from China were valued at U.S. $8,328,000, as compared with U.S. $4,166,000 for January 1935. Exports of the United States to China likewise increased, the Department reports showed, and were valued at U.S. $4,251,000, as against U.S. $2,875,000 during the same month a year ago. Authorities in Washington regarded China's favorable trade balance as the outgrowth of the managed-currency system and predicted that the dollar balances acquired through excess of Chinese exports over imports would enable the nation to continue its currency management without the large sales of silver which were anticipated previously.

Shanghai's Institution for the Blind Will Hold Tag Day, April 4

One of Shanghai's most worthy institutions is the Institution for the Chinese Blind situated on Hungjao Road. The Institution was started 24 years ago by Dr. John Fryer, at that time Professor Emeritus of Oriental Languages in the University of California. The Institution has received support from various sources, among them the Shanghai Rotary Club, a legacy left by the late Henry Lester for Tls. 50,000, and a legacy from the founder, the father of the present superintendent, George Fryer, who is ably assisted by his wife. Owing, however, to the existing depression the Institution has found itself short of funds and with the object of securing public support a Tag Day will be held April 4. The Institution besides supporting a school, publishes books in Braille (raised) type. It is worthy of support from all, Chinese included.

Tokyo Facing Disaster from Inundation

(*By Dr. Charles Davison in the Manchester Guardian for Feb.* 24)

About the middle of the Pacific coast of the main island of Japan a broad inlet, known as Sagami Bay, runs northwards into the country for thirty miles or more. At its northeast end it contracts into a narrow channel that widens out northwards into another bay, Tokio Bay, of about the same length, along the western shore of which lie the great seaport of Yokohama and the capital city Tokio. Sagami Bay was the chief seat of the great earthquake that, on September 1, 1923, ruined the two cities and many others in the neighbourhood. During or after the earthquake the bed of the bay was strangely distorted, one portion sinking as much as 1,312 feet and another close by rising 755 feet. To a less extent the land was also affected, and the shore of Tokio Bay was lowered by from six inches to a foot. A small amount, if we think of the movements elsewhere, but the eastern portionn of Tokio is so low that even a movement on this scale might be of importance, and in consequence the ground of the whole district was raised in 1923 so as to be at least four feet above the mean sea-level of the bay, while there is no point more than about ten feet above that level.

Map Showing Tokyo and Vicinity

Fortunately the tides in Tokio Bay are usually of small account. The greatest rise is not much more than three feet, so that inundations at high tide should not occur unless there is some abnormal rise of the water surface. Nevertheless, on several occasions in the autumn of 1931 houses in the eastern district were flooded during high tides.

Foot Drop in Two Years

It is the custom in Japan after every great earthquake to carry out a new survey of the stricken district. Fresh series of levellings are made along former routes, and occasionally the trigonometrical survey of the district is repeated. Such re-surveys have been made on several occasions since the great earthquake, and they have revealed the important fact that the depression of Tokio still continues. Anxiety is naturally felt, since, with the further continuance of the depression, a large part of Tokio may lie beneath the sea before many years have passed.

Within this area there are no fewer than forty-two bench-marks. (These are marks placed on posts, walls, etc., to indicate points in a line of levels, for the determination of altitudes. In taking readings an angle-iron is fixed at the mark as a "bench" or support for the surveyor's levelling-staff.) The heights of these points above sea-level were measured in November, 1929, and again in March, 1932. In the interval, with two exceptions of little consequence, every one of the bench-marks was found to be lowered, three of them by more than a foot, ten between eight inches and a foot, and fifteen between four and eight inches. Since 1923 and point had been lowered by more than five feet. The zone of greatest depression lies between the rivers Sumida and Yedo. This happens also to be the region in which the covering of soil is thickest and lies above a well-marked old valley that dates back to Tertiary times.

The bench-marks are so closely scattered over the area that Professor Miyabe, who has been engaged in studying these depressions, has found it possible to divide Eastern Tokio into six subregions, each of which seems to be moving on its own account. Each subregion is the surface of a block of the earth's crust, divided from those adjoining it by fissures. The blocks vary in size and are of somewhat irregular shape. Roughly, their sides are about a mile or a mile and a half long. One of the blocks occupies the area of greatest depression, and it is remarkable that the tilting of the four surrounding crust-blocks, though slight, should be directed approximately towards its centre. Later measurements in the same area show that at many points the rate of sinking has increased perceptibly since 1932, and that so far it has shown no signs of slackening.

Tide-Gauge Evidence

Further light is thrown on these movements by the records of two tide-gauges in the southern half of the area. From these records the height of the sea-level of Tokio Bay was read every hour, and the average heights during successive intervals of a lunar month, or 29 days, were calculated. This particular interval was chosen so as to lessen the effect of the varying height of the sea-level from one spring tide to another. Professor Miyabe found that the average height was subject to two variations. One of these lasts for one year, the average level being lowest at the end of winter and higher by about two feet at the end of summer, and this no doubt is the reason why the lower parts of Eastern Tokio are occasionally subject to inundations during the summer and autumn months. The other change is of more importance, for it shows that the sea-level is gradually rising—in other words, that the shore is being lowered. At one of the two tide-gauge stations the sea-level in 1926 was about eight inches higher than in 1923. At the other, it rose by about five inches in 1932 and 5¼ inches in 1933, but in the following year the upward movement ceased, at any rate for a time. Thus, unless measures are taken to raise the level of the ground, the waters of Tokio Bay will before many years are passed have spread over the present lower part of the city.

Professor Miyabe has given some attention to the cause or causes of this remarkable depression. There can be little doubt that it is chiefly due to the subsidence and tilting of the crustblocks that exist in this district. But there may be other partial factors that may increase slightly the rate of sinking. The load of the earth that was added in 1923 to raise the level of eastern Tokio would help to depress the crust below. So, also, would the reduction in pressure of the underground gases and the contraction of the surface-soil due to the lowering of the underground water-level, both of which are known to have occurred. The changes resulting from such causes would, however, be small. We are left with the conclusion that the eastern part of Tokio is sharing in the widespread lowering of the whole northeastern coast of Japan.

U.S. Recognizes Paraguay—Not Concerned with Form of Government

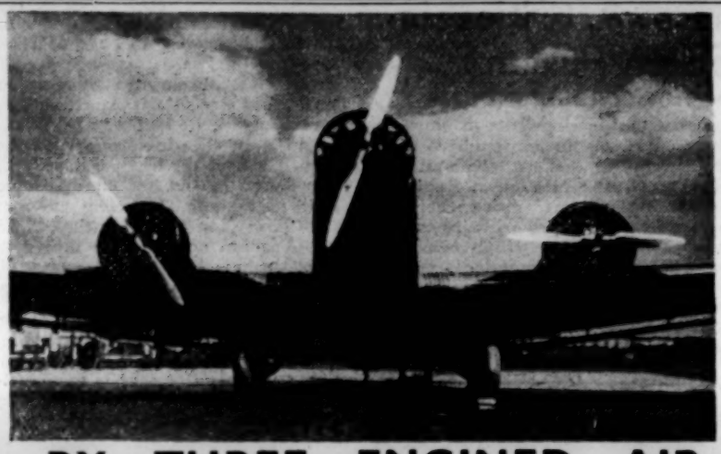
William Phillips, U.S. Under Secretary of State, announced Mar. 14 that the United States will recognize the new "totalitarian" government of Paraguay, headed by Col. Rafael Franco. In doing so he intimated that the United States was not concerned with the form of any government on the American continent so long as it was firmly in power and fulfilled its diplomatic obligations.

Sweden and Japan Once More Negotiate for Agreement on Match Industry

The *Tokyo Asahi* says that negotiations for an agreement between Sweden and Japan regarding matches on the world market for some time remained in a state of breakdown eves since in 1934 when an attempt to reach an agreement proved futile. Since then, however, the advance of Soviet matches has been of so remarkable a character, that Japanese and Swedish match people are again moving toward conclusion of an agreement. Mr. Morrar, representative of the Swedish match interests, who proceeded to Japan for the purpose, recently requested the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry to exercise its good offices in effecting such an agreement. Mr. Kokasa, director of the Osaka branch office of the Ministry, thereupon conferred with Mr. Yokota, chief secretary of the Japan Match Exporters' Association. As a result of the interview it became clear that Japanese match exporters are willing to concede the European market in return for Japanese monopoly of the Hongkong market, but with regard to general ratio, whereas the Swedish declare 3 for Japan and 2 for Sweden, the Japanese claim 4 for Japan and 1 for Sweden. Because of this wide margin of difference, agreement is considered difficult, although later messages indicated that the differences might be bridged.

Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers Ask Preferred Position in A.O.B.C. Liquidation

A civil action brought by Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers, American citizens, to obtain preferred creditor position in the liquidation funds of the defunct American-Oriental Banking Corporation, was heard by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the United States Court for China Mar 13. The plaintiffs are claiming a preferred creditor position on the grounds that they deposited more than $11,000 in the bank on May 21 1935, two days before the bank closed. They claim that at that time the officials of the bank knew that it was going to close. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers gave evidence ahead of the trial of the case as they were leaving for North China. The gist of their testimony was that, acting on outside inducement, they had sold China Realty Company debentures for the express purpose of depositing the money obtained from such sale, more than $11,000, in the American-Oriental Bank. Mrs. Chambers testified to the effect that she had asked Mr. Kleffel, after the bank had closed its doors, if he knew on May 21 when the deposit was made that the bank was going to shut down and that Mr. Kleffel had replied that he did know on May 21 that the bank was going to close, but that he didn't know exactly when.



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Szechwan-Kweichow Railway Regulations Are Announced

Regulations governing the organization of the Szechwan-Kweichow Railway Corporation were promulgated by the Executive Yuan at Nanking, Mar. 21. The main business of the Corporation, according to the regulations, is to construct the Chengtu-Chungking railway, the Naichiang-Tseliuchen and other branch lines. The Corporation is authorized to operate other businesses related to railway development in the two provinces. The total capital of the Corporation is fixed at $20 millions to be divided into 200,000 shares. The first line to be built by the company will be the railway connecting Chengtu and Chungking in Szechuan Province.

The China Development Finance Corporation has agreed to invest $10,000,000 for the building of the Chenglu-Chungking railway while $20,000,000 worth of railway material will be supplied by a certain French company, according to Lu Tso-fu, Commissioner of Reconstruction for Szechuan. The remaining $18,000,000 necessary will be raised by the Ministry of Railway and the Szechuan Provincial Government. In order to avoid the mountainous districts, the railway will connect Chengtu and Chungking by way of Yungchuan.

Construction of the Hanchung-Hsihsiang section of the Hanchung-Peiho Highway, across southern Shensi, has now been completed and omnibus service will be started this week.

The budget, amounting to $18 millions, for the construction of the last section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway between Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, which is the present western terminus of the line, and Pingsiang, coal center in western Kiangsi, was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Railway held in Hangchow, Mar. 22.

Chinese Railways Operated at a Profit, But Not Sufficient to Pay Interest on Loans

According to the Ministry of Railways, the total revenue of the Government railways in 1935 was $166,200,000. As $11,900,000 represented transportation of troops for which no actual money was received from the Government, the income of the railways was only $154,300,000. With a total expenditure of $150,940,000 for operating, these railways showed profit of only $3,300,000. But it is to be noted that the railways have had to pay as much as $4,800,000 to various armies as military subsidies and $25,000,000 to the creditors as interest and principal on various loans, so that the Ministry of Railways, as the *Chung Wha Jih Pao* points out, is facing serious financial difficulty.

Part of $15 Million Szcehuan Rehabilitation Loan to Build Highways

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, has ordered that $5 millions be allotted from the $15 million Szechwan Rehabilitation Loan for the purpose of highway construction.

Canton-Kowloon Railway Has a Debt of £1,560,000

In a speech at Canton Mar. 19 Chang Chia-ngau, Minister of Railways, declared that the Canton-Kowloon Railway (the Chinese section) has a total debt of £1,560,000. As the date of redemption is 1937, the Minister urged the authorities to make preparations for the return of the money within the next year.

Japanese Authorities to Build Chengteh-Kupeikow Railway

Surveying work between Chengteh and Kupeikow has been completed, according to Japanese reports received in Tientsin. The Japanese authorities are enlisting workers in Shantung and Hopei to build the railway connecting the capital of Jehol (Chengteh) and the most important pass of the Great Wall north of Peiping (Kupeikow.)

Whangpoa to Become South China's Collecting and Distributing Center

Whangpoa, now an undeveloped harbor some about seven miles from Canton, will become the most important seaport in South China in 1938, when the construction work now being pushed by Lo Wen-kan, chairman of the harbor construction committee, is completed. The present project, is a two-year plan, started last December. It will cost about $4,103,500 and will be carried out through four periods of six months each. Situated in the rich Pearl Delta, Whangpoa, the future terminus of the Hankow-Canton Railway, will be the distributing and collecting center in South China.

Fukien in Financial Difficulties

The Fukien Provincial Government is facing a monthly deficit of $200,000, according to the Department of Finance. In an attempt to balance the budget, the local authorities have ordered the payment of all expenses at ten per cent discount.

Half a Million Dollar Loan to Help Keemun Tea Industry

A loan of $500,000 will be provided by the Bank of Communications and the Anhwei Regional Bank to aid the tea industry in Keemun, southeastern Anhwei. Both banks have despatched agents to the tea-producing center to open loan offices for the benefit of the planters.

Reports that the Government is seeking to monopolize the tea industry in Keemun, famous tea-producing center in southeastern Anhwei, are denied by the National Economic Council.

Rumored Japanese Activities in North and South Fukien

BY THE REVIEW'S FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT

AT first sight, it might appear that the developments in North China alone should be watched closely by the students of Far Eastern politics. Superficially, at least, it seems that Japanese activities are now confined to North China only. Rumor is, however, rife that the so-called "autonomous" movement in Fukien, particularly in South Fukien, has developed by leaps and bounds and the Japanese not only have pulled the strings behind the movement but have financed it. Whether the rumor does carry any weight, we are not in a position to know; but as there is so much smoke, there may be some fire. Fukien authorities, so far as we know, have been on the lookout.

Activities in South China

Owing to its proximity to Formosa, South Fukien seems an easy mark for masters of intrigue. In Southern Fukien, there is a great number of Formosans who are engaged in illegitimate business. Most of these Formosans, strange to relate, are either natives of Fukien or the offspring of Fukienese. A majority of Formosans, as we know, are born in Fukien or are the descendants of those Fukienese who lived in various districts of South Fukien, namely, Amoy, Changchow, Chuangchow, Angchi, Hui-An, Nan-An, etc. The Formosans and the rescals in South Fukien, who speak the same dialect and come from the same ancestry, are said to be co-puppets for the show of "autonomy". What with the communist menace, what with previous maladministration, South Fukien is infested with bandits. These bandits can certainly be exploited without any difficulty. It is rumored that in Amoy and Kulanyu (a small island near Amoy), there are associations, financed by Japanese, for promotion of the "autonomous" movement. Kuo Yi,a ringleader of the bandits in South Fukien, is reported to have been financed and supplied with arms to await orders for action.

Of interest in this connection, is an important statement appearing in *Sin Kuang Jih Pao* (dated March 7), an Amoy newspaper owned by Aw Boon Haw, an oversea Chinese millionaire. The statement runs as follows:

> The "autonomous" movement in South Fukien has been fostered for a long time. Being fully aware of the treacherous activities of Chinese traitors and the intrigue of a certain country, provincial authorities have ordered garrisoned soldiers to take precautionary measures. According to the last information, the Chinese traitors and the ronin of a certain country, who have secretly plotted in South and West Fukien and have been supplied enough munitions, will take military action with the local bandits as vanguards. Gen Chang Fa-kwei, Commander of Bandit-Suppression Forces along Fukien-Chekiang-Anhwei-Kiangsi border, and Gen. Chiang Ting-wen, Fukien Pacification Commissioner, have conferred in Pucheng (North Fukien) about measures to cope with emergency. As a result of the conference, Gen. Chang, besides dispatching Lo Tso-in's armies to South Fukien for garrison, has determined to establish his provisional headquarters in Changchow or Lung-yen. Chu Hui-jih, his chief of staff, has been sent to Changchow to make necessary preparations and to the Fukien-Kwangtung border to confer with Hwang Jen-kuang, Commander of the First Independent Division of Canton, about bandit-suppression plans. It is Gen. Chang's decision that the bandits in South and West Fukien be effectively suppressed in two months by his armies in cooperation with Canton forces.

Activities in North Fukien

Another report has it that North Fukien witnesses a separatist movement sponsored by foreign agitators. North Fukien is a poverty-stricken region, handicapped in communication. As a consequence of communist radis, most rural districts have gone bankrupt. The paper industry, heretofore a primary industry, has been brought to a standstill. Many workers are thus thrown out of employment. Foreign agitators obviously take advantage of the embarrassing situation in North Fukien to foment sedition. In Taining, Kiening, etc., there exist the so-called "Manchukuo" Propaganda Corps. They visit different rural districts, criticizing the local government and lauding the good regime in "Manchukuo". The ignorant peasants doubtless fall an easy prey to the colored propaganda. Besides, certain troublesome elements or destructive persons in North Fukien have been given large sums of money. Temporarily they may remain idle; but whenever any order for action is given, they are required to act promptly.

Formosa—a Base

Formosa is said to be a base of the "autonomous" activities. Munitions have been smuggled, in large quantities, from Formosa to Fukien. Kao Chen-hsueh, a notorious bandit leader of Fuchin (a district near Foochow), and others have taken their refuge in Formosa, directing their followers' activities in Fukien.

Arrival of Gen. Matsui

Probably the fact that Gen. Matsui has visited Foochow and Amoy is not to be dismissed with cursory mention. A branch of the Pan-Asianism Association is reported to have sprung into existence in Amoy after his arrival. According to an unconfirmed report from Japanese sources, some prominent persons in Fukien have countenanced the Pan-Asianism movement and to some Japanese observers, the tree of Pan-Asianism may be expected to bear fruit in Fukien. In his speech to Japanese residents in Foochow, Gen. Matsui strongly urged Sino-Japanese cooperation and denounced British and American aggression in China. In another speech of his, he said: "Dr. W. W. Yen and I have been good friends. In the disarmament conference, I got into a hot dispute with him over the Chinese issue. Then, when I met him one day in a street, he did not utter a single word to me. This incident made me think that ill-feeling and enmity must have existed between the Chinese and Japanese people. Consequently, I have advocated Pan-Asianism and devoted myself to the establishment of closer Sino-Japanese relations."

Development of Natural Resources

This writer considers it unnecessary to labor the point that the Japanese have kept a sharp eye upon the development of natural resources in Fukien. Not only the coal and iron mines in South Fukien but also the saltpits in coastal places have received great attention from the Japanese. Nakamura, Japanese Consul-General in Foochow, pointedly alluded to the latter in his New Year's message. He said that the coastal regions in Fukien produce a considerable amount of salt, that a quantity of surplus salt can find no market, that Japan needs salt so badly that she has imported annually hundreds of thousands of tons of salt from distant countries, and that this absurd state of affairs should be adjusted.

A Flat Denial

Responsible circles have flatly denied the existence of a "autonomous" movement in South Fukien. The rumor that Japanese are the actuators of the movement, they say, is groundless. Responsible Japanese, they add, have intimated their willingness to assist Chinese authorities in arresting those Formosans and Japanese (if any) who prove to be instigators.

Foochow, March 23, 1936.

Governor of Formosa to Be Replaced by Military Officer?

The Governor of Formosa departed from Taipei, for Tokyo, this week in response to summons of the Japanese Government. According to well-informed circles, the Japanese Governor will not return to Formosa and his successor will be a military officer. The *Shun Pao* says it is believed that this action of the Japanese Government is for the unification of the military control of Japanese colonies in the south and the strengthening of Japanese defence in South China and the South Sea Islands.

Ford Company Sold 1,311,927 Units in 1935

Advices from Detroit state that world sales of Ford units in 1935 reached a total of 1,311,927. This compared with 865,101 total sales in 1934, and represented a gain 1935 over the preceding year of 446,826 units, or more than 51.6 per cent. Sales of Ford V-8 units to the public in the USA totalled 1,065,002, units, compared with 677,179 units in 1934, a gain of more than 57.2 per cent. Ford V-8 sales in the U.S.A. represented approximately 31.1 per cent of sales by the entire motor car industry, giving Ford the lead for the year.

Soviet Ambassador Entertains Huge Throng at an "At Home"

One of the principal social events of the season in Shanghai took place on the evening of March 19, when more than 400 guests of both sexes assembled at the Soviet Embassy for an "at home", on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. D. Bogomoloff. The guests included diplomatic and consular representatives, civil and military officials of all nationalities including Chinese, newspapermen, and prominent businessmen. A table buffet was served. Music and dancing helped to round out an affair, which, although given by a proletariat country, was the equal in lavishness of any that has given by bourgeois countries in this part of the world in a long time.

Chinese Women's Club Raises $15,000 at Annual Ball

The Annual Ball of the Chinese Women's Club was held at the Paramount in Shanghai on the night of March 19, and vied in splendor with the Soviet Ambassador's "at home" on the same date. More than a thousand guests were in attendance. The ball was held for the purpose of securing funds for the Club's Free School, for which about $15,000 was raised. The Chairman of the Luck Pond Committee, Mrs. B. K. Wong, together with Mrs. Walter Kwok, Mrs. B. G. Yung, Mrs. K. B. Chun and the Misses Augusta and Virginia Chang, were largely responsible for the success of the evening. Through the efforts of Mrs. Z. L. Loo and her committee, consisting of Mrs. C. P. Liu, Mrs. P. C. Yang and Mrs. C. Kuangson Young, a total of $10,500 was raised from the program advertising alone.

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Japan's Mandated Islands

(*"The Pacific Ocean" N.4 (6) 1935*)

As a result of her participation in the Great War, Japan got a Mandate over the Marianne, Caroline and Marshall Islands, which formerly belonged to Germany. These Islands are situated in the Pacific, north of the equator and include more than 1,400 small islands of various origin.

Between the Marianne and Caroline Islands is wedged the American Naval base Guam. The Marshall Islands and the small group of Peleu (Perao) islands approach those to the Netherlands Indies and the Phillippines.

Occupying a territory of 2158 sq. miles, these islands are dispersed in various directions on a considerable space of the Pacific and extend 1,200 miles from North to South and 2,500 miles from east to west.

The Japanese Mandated Islands belong to Category C. in which the population is deprived of citizenship rights. In fact, the Mandated countries of this class form part of Madatory's territory.

The only obligation laid upon the Mandatory is the necessity to present an annual report to the Council of League of the Nations. Only this Council may control the actions of the Mandatory.

The United States strongly protested against the Japanese Mandate over these Islands, especially regarding Yap Island, this being very important from the American point of view by reason of the fact that the American submarine cable from Guam to Phillippines crosses this place.

On February 11, 1922, the United Statess igned the agreement with Japan according to which American citizens living on this mandated territory, shall have equal in rights with the Japanese.

The native population of the Islands belong to the tribes of "Kanaka" and "Chamorro." The aborigenes are disappearing little by little; meanwhile the Japanese population is growing with extreme rapidity.

The following figures reflect the increase:

(Thousands)

Years	Total Including foreigners	Natives	Japanese
1920	52,2	48,5	3,7
1925	56,2	48,8	7,4
1930	69,7	49,7	19,8
1933	82,2	49,9	32,2

As can be seen, the Japanese population of the Islands, which was 13% in 1925, increased in 1933 to 40%. In case the growth continues during the next few years as previously the Japanese population will be in the majority in this territory.

Economically the Mandated Islands mean nothing to Japan, but strategically they are of great importance.

Through the passession of these Islands, Japan, in fact, dominates over a great part of the Pacific.

Besides, the Mandated Islands are situated on the line of the American cable, which is laid from Hawaii to the Phillippines and China. In such circumstances the defence of Guam and Phillippines become very complicated.

The great strategic significance of the Mandated Islands for Japan raises questions regarding navigation conditions and constuctions of naval bases.

At first, the warships maintained communication between Japan and Islands. In 1922 regular trips were organized in spite of the fact that the ships were losing money. For this purpose the biggest Japanese Shipping Company ("Nippon Yusen Kaisha") was engaged and was subsidized by the government.

For inland navigation there was organized the special shipping company "Nanyo Boseki."

The world's sugar production is in a critical state as every one knows. But, at the same time that Japan subsidizes the enterprises of sugar production in the Mandated Islands the investments in this branch of manufacture are about of 7 million Yen.

To what purposes are such expenses incurred? It is obvious that a series of consequences, such as construction of bases, etc. "necessary" for Japanese imperialism, are attached to the fact of investment.

Therefore such investments (even in sugar production) open to Japanese imperialism the important paths along which it is not so easy to find a limit between economic and military movements.

Japanese Radio Rates Reduced

Wireless telegraph rate for messages from Japan to foreign countries will be reduced by 5.5 per cent beginning April 1, the Ministry of Communications announced Mar. 14. This reduction is a comparatively small one but stands out in contrast to the heavy telegraph rates from China to foreign countries—same being a constant subject of protestes.

My Grandmother and Her Political Dissertations

BY T. S. YOUNG

MY grandmother is a widow of seventy-two winters. At her age, any person, male or female, will be liable to become weak and infirm; but she is still strong, active, and sometimes even aggressive. Inbued with old ideas and ideals, she naturally can not be expected to be susceptible to new ways and changes. Religiously she has observed all age-old customs and practices, and upheld worn-out family traditions. What makes her extreme conservatism even more intolerable is the fact that she happens to be a woman of obduracy. Right or wrong, she has always stuck to her own opinions, and admitted no compromise in whatever circumstances. Since the death of my grandfather ten years ago, she has ruled over our family, and her rule has proved so despotic that we have hardly been able to keep our servants longer than three months.

She behaves quite differently from many other women of her age. She takes no relish in gossiping about the neighbors' scandals. Nor does she give herself up to superstitions. Never has she observed any fast days, because she has not any faith either in Buddhism, or in Taoism or in any other religions. On the contrary, she has a strong prejudice against Buddhists and Taoist priests, whom she has frequently sobriqueted as "parasites of the society." For many years, our entrance gate has borne a strip of red paper with the following inscription: "We do not patronize Buddhists and Taoist priests." Besides, she has frequently remarked, "Upon my death, do not waste any money on these parasites, for my spirit can not rest in peace with their noisy chanting."

Her prejudice, it must be said, is just as strong as her obduracy. For instance, she makes a great discrimination between our many relatives: Some of them have the pleasure of frequently receiving her invitations to dinners and parties; while many others can not even have a kind word from her. She carries this prejudice even toward her grandchildren, of whom I am the eldest. It is my unfortunate lot that she has never taken any fancy to me because of my inclination to argue and also of my "too radical ideas." On the other hand, she is very fond of my youngest brother, and has always given him the best of everything.

A Devotee of Mah-jjong

Having been brought up in an official family, my grandmother, when she was a girl, was taught to read and write by a private tutor. Although her memory is said to be failing of late, she still has a proficient knowledge of Chinese classics, and can quote the words of Confucius and Mencius off hand. In the forenoons, she has habitually spent one or two hours in reading newspapers and ransacking every page for news, thus keeping herself fully informed of the march of current events. Her only hobby, if there is any, is the mah-jjong game. Every afternoon, she never fails to play eight-rounds of mah-jjong with small stakes. She has justified her indulgence by saying, "Eight-rounds of mah-jjong a day would keep the doctors away." Whether this is the secret of her health, I do not profess to know; but whenever she is in the game, she is very cheerful and forgets everything. However, she is not a good loser, and if and when she loses, she would keep ominous silence and tend to find fault with anything and anybody. To keep up her good humor my mother and aunt who have sometimes played with her would intentionally discard such cards as would enable her to win the game.

On Saturday and Sunday evenings, when my brothers and I are at home and when she is in a happy mood, she would talk for hours on things, past and present, denounce the new ways and fashions, and lament at the passing of good old days when ten cash could go a long way. However, despite her strong prejudice against new things, she seems to enjoy a great deal listening to radio and phonograph. Whenever she is "lecturing" on any one of her favorite subjects, she forbids any one of her listeners from interrupting her discourse or voicing any opinion contrary to her contentions. Knowing her caprices, I have to pose myself as an attentive listeners, and nod my head to any of her statements, no matter how absurd they sound to my ears. What especially interests me is to listen to her discourses on political matters. For the interest of readers, I translate the following few passages from a very long discourse we had the other night.

"When the Sino-Japanese war broke out about forty years ago," she said in the course of her discourse, "the people in the interior because of lack of communication facilities were totally ignorant of the national crisis, and there were no such patriotic movements as you have now. But in spite of want of popular support the governors of different provinces mobilized and rushed expeditionary forces to Manchuria to fight the dwarfs. Although China was badly defeated at last, yet Japan did not gain her victory without paying a costly price. Now national conscience has been very much awakened and patriotic fervor has been greatly aroused; but China has not been able to put up a semblance of resistance against the Japanese invaders, and many of the army commanders have simply surrendered their governed territories without fighting. If such things happened in the old days, those retreating commanders would be beheaded without leniency. Do they meet with any punishment at present?"

"Yes, you have a democratic government," she went on, "but have you ever exercised your right of franchisement during the past twenty five years? This democracy is a farce. I always believe that the republican form of government is only adaptable to the people who have received good education and who can use their own judgment to exercise their power of voting. But how can we expect our people to vote intelligently, when the majority of them are illiterate and very limited in intelligence? Besides, China's weakness lies not in the form of government but in its personnel. Provided with honest and intelligent leaders, China can easily form a good and strong government, be it monarchial or republican in form. What we are in need of is a strong central government, and not the empty promises of liberty and equality."

"The present officials are really much wiser than the old mandarians," continued she, "for they can raise money for the government with the means which were totally unknown to the people of the past generations. Nay, they can also collect the taxes twenty or thirty years ahead of the time. Yet their genius can not save their country from bankruptcy. In my younger days, there were only a few taxes, but the government seemed to be pretty well off without the need of frequently resorting to loans. How do you account for this state of affairs?"

Political Fortunes, Past and Present

"The old Manchu Government was indeed rotten to the core," she admitted, "but except the notorious Sheng Kung-pao, Li Hung-chand and several others, no high officials upon their death left a legacy of as much as one million dollars. A viceroy would be considered very corrupt, if he was in possession of a political fortune of $100,000 at the time of his retirement. But now a magistrate can manage to pile a fortune of $100,000 for a short tenure of two or three years. In my youth, when an official retired from his office, the people always inquired of his official record. But now our first question in asking about any retired official is how big a fortune has he amassed."

"What is the use of having censors," she concluded, "if they can not exercise their power of impeachment. They dare not raise their fingers against high officials, nor can they bring to book those small officials who have strong backing. Their office, which should serve a very usefulpurpose, has degenerated into a superfluous organ. All they can do is to impeach those officials who are already down and out, or who have not been proteges of some influential officials. In my younger days, the imperial censors comanded high respect from the people, because many of them would brave death in instituting impeachments against any officials, no matter how conspicuous was their official position. It often happened that many of the high officials, because of the impeachment, lost their offices and also their good name. Do you hear of such things at present?"

The above are the highlights of my grandmother's political course, which she has frequently stated to her grandchildren. Possibly because of her extreme conservatism and obduracy, she can not see the good things of the present generation as compared with conditions of her younger days. Her "blindness" has prompted her make such statements, which sound too absurd to moderns, but if we care to study them carefully, we can not help concluding that she may not be totally wrong in her contentions.

Dr. Townsend Supports Borah for President—Followers Demur

Dr. Frederick E. Townsend, founder of the old-age pension movement bearing his name, Mar. 22 endorsed Senator Borah's candidacy and pledged his organization, which claims 4,000,000 members, to work with untiring zeal for the nomination and election of the Idaho progressive Republican for President. Dr. Townsend said, although Senator Borah had not endorsed the plan, he was the only Republican "even approaching the standards of Townsendism."

The headquarters of Old Age Revolving Pensions, Inc., official organization of the Townsend movement, at Los Angeles, Mar. 23, however repudiated the endorsement of Senator Borah. In an emphatic statement the organization asserted that the Townsend movement was absolutely non-partisan, and that the doctor had no authority to pledge its members.

Japan Opposes "Second Versailles Parley"

Japanese Foreign Office circles characterize the reported attempts to call a second "Versailles Conference" in London in May as "tantamount to placing the cart before the horse." The reaction of Japanese officials was that it would be useless to call a meeting of such wide scope when Europe found herself unable to settle her own troubles arising from the German occupation of the Rhenish demilitarized zone.

PEIPING-LIAONING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

1st January, 1936 and until further notice.

41 Ordinary 1 2 3	3 Ex. D 1 2 3	23 Fast D 1 2 3	301 Ex. SD 1 2 3	5 Ex. D 1 2 3	305 Ex. SD 1 2 3	1 Ex. SD 1 2 3	Down Trains	MAIN LINE STATIONS	Up Trains	2 Ex. SD 1 2 3	302 Ex. D 1 2 3	6 Ex. SD 1 2 3	74* Goods & Pgr. 3rd only	42 Ordinary 1 2 3	4 Ex. D 1 2 3	24 Fast D 1 2 3	306 Ex. SD 1 2 3
5.45	9.30	13.00	15.35	17.10	20.00	21.15	dep.	Peiping	arr.	9.25	10.00	11.38		17.40	18.25	22.30	23.15
6.04	—	13.16	—	—	—	—	,,	Yung-ting-men	dep.	—	—	—		17.23	—	22.15	—
6.20	10.00	13.30	16.00	—	20.26	21.40	,,	Fengtai	,,	9.02	9.36	—		17.05	18.03	22.02	22.50
6.44	—	13.48	—	—	—	21.58	,,	Huang-tsun	,,	8.43	—	—		16.37	—	—	—
7.39	—	14.37	—	—	21.20	22.38	,,	Lang-fang	,,	8.05	—	—		15.41	—	20.54	21.51
8.03	—	14.53	—	—	—	22.55	,,	Lao-fa	,,	7.43	—	—		15.20	—	—	—
8.36	—	15.20	—	—	—	23.16	,,	Yang-tsun	,,	7.21	—	—		14.50	—	20.19	—
9.14	11.44	15.47	17.51	19.10	22.24	23.42	,,	Tientsin Central	,,	6.56	7.45	9.40		14.14	16.10	19.55	20.54
9.23	11.52	15.55	18.00	19.18	22.32	23.50	arr.	Tientsin East	dep.	6.45	7.35	9.30		14.00	16.00	19.45	20.45
9.35	12.05	16.05	18.20		23.00	24.00	dep.	Tientsin East	arr.	6.30	7.05		11.45	13.46	15.48	19.32	20.15
10.38	13.04	17.06				1.01	,,	Tang-ku	dep.	5.30			10.10	12.46	14.55	18.35	
11.46	14.00	18.13		Stop		2.07	,,	Lu-tai	,,	4.26				11.41	14.00	17.26	
12.34	—	19.00	FOR SHANGHAI		FOR PUKOW	2.58	,,	Hsu-ko-chuang	,,	3.30		FROM SHANGHAI		10.45	—	16.34	FROM PUKOW
12.52	15.00	19.18				3.15	,,	Tang-shan	,,	3.15				10.30	13.05	16.20	
13.06	15.11	19.29				3.33	,,	Kaiping	,,	2.55				10.10	12.51	16.07	
13.39	15.35	19.54				4.03	,,	Ku-yeh	,,	2.30				9.44	12.34	15.50	
14.29	16.07	20.28				4.53	,,	Lan-hsien	,,	1.32				8.45	11.55	15.07	
15.32	16.49	21.18				5.59	,,	Chang-li	,,	0.31				7.40	11.14	14.22	
15.56	—	21.37				6.24	,,	Liu-shou-ying	,,	0.01				7.12	—	13.59	
16.11	17.17	21.50				6.42	arr.	Pei-tai-ho	dep.	23.42				6.54	10.43	13.45	
16.16	17.22	21.55				6.47	dep.	Pei-tai-ho	arr.	23.37				6.49	10.38	13.40	
16.43	17.42	22.17				7.16	,,	Chin-wang-tao	dep.	23.09				6.25	10.20	13.20	
17.05	18.00	22.35				7.40	arr.	Shan-hai-kwan	dep.	22.40				6.00	10.00	13.00	
						8.20	dep.	Shan-hai-kwan	arr.	22.00							
						16.40	arr.	Shen-yang(Mukden	dep.	14.00							

S. D.—Sleeping and Dining Cars. D. Dining Car.

Refund of Fares :— Passengers must get Station Master to endorse ticket on which they intend to claim refund.

*1st and 2nd class composite car attached on days when steamer connects.

Tientsin, 1st January, 1936.

BY ORDER.

Japanese Snowed Under in Shanghai Municipal Election

The Municipal Elections for 1936 held on Monday and Tuesday of this week, were spectacular in a number of respects. The outstanding feature was that the Japanese community, not satisfied with the two members that had been allotted them by the common consent of other nationalities for quite some years past, this year tried to force on to the community an additional Councillor. This move so aroused the Anglo-American community, and not a few persons of other nationalities, that this year instead of the Japanese candidates coming in at the head of the poll (the votes that they received having been given by the average voter as a matter of courtesy), this year found themselves snowed under, so that the leading British candidate received more than twice as many votes as the leading Japanese candidate. The apathy of the British voter in Shanghai has been proverbial, but this year both the British and American communities went in for electioneering on a scale that would have done credit to the hottest of elections in England or America. Before the election, both the American and British communities decided upon their candidates—five for the British community and two for the American. In previous years it was only the Japanese that carefully "regimented" their votes, so distributing them by common consent as to "punish" any candidate from another nationality that they didn't like and making sure that the Japanese candidates should receive the highest possible number of votes. This year both the British and American communities agreed to withdraw support from the Japanese candidates entirely. Electioneering committees were appointed, the voters being solicited by letter and phone, and urged to vote for the seven Anglo-American candidates, leaving it to the Japanese community to decide which two of the three candidates they preferred. The results showed that the program as approved by the American and British communities was carefully adhered to by the voters. The result was as follows :

Brigadier General E. B. Macnaghten, (British)	2012	Votes
W. J. Keswick (British)	1988	,,
G. E. Mitchell (British)	1988	,,
H. Porter (British)	1949	,,
A. D. Calhoun (American)	1902	,,
C. S. Franklin (American)	1896	,,
H. E. Arnhold (British)	1893	,,
T. Go (Japanese)	880	,,
T. Yamamoto (Japanese)	875	,,
DEFEATED CANDIDATE		
T. Urabe (Japanese)	874	,,

It will be noted that the British candidate Arnhold, (present Chairman of the Council) received fewer votes than the two American candidates. The defeated Japanese candidate is a member of the present Council.

The foregoing are the revised figures. By a blunder unequaled in the history of the Foreign Settlement 325 votes were not included in the first figures sent out, the major part of them Japanese votes. The actual result was not, however, changed.

Japanese May Ask to Have Election Declared Void

The Japanese community is, naturally, perturbed by the incident, or at least finds it a convenient lever for rumpus-creating purposes. In addition to making a protest, the Japanese community is agitating to have the election declared void. This is a point which has to be decided by the Consular Body.

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"Shun Pao" Urges Augmentation of Chinese Influence in S. M. C.

That Chinese residents in the International Settlement should take full advantage of the Japanese demand for more members in the Council to fight for the augmentation of Chinese influence in the Council was emphasized in by the Shanghai *Shun Pao* in an editorial Mar. 22. "The total number of Chinese residents in the Settlement is 18 times more than the number of foreign residents, and therefore the Chinese should at least occupy half of the number of councillors' seats in the S. M. C.," the paper added. "The keen competition, which is now proceeding among the British, American and Japanese residents for more seats in the forthcoming general election, is also worthy of our attention," the paper stated.

New Peace Conference "Worthless" Says Tokyo Daily

The Tokyo *Kokumin* Mar. 21 editorially declared that the convocation of an international peace conference, at the time when the European crisis arising from the German violation of the Rhenish demilitarization clauses of the Versailles and Locarno pacts remains unsettled, would be "worthless." The daily, which is known for its strong military affiliations, regards the reported intention to invite Japan, the United States and other powers outside the League of Nations to attend the parley, as an admission of the failure of the Geneva organization as an institution for the maintenance of peace.

Manchukuo Considers Soviet Diplomacy "Deceptive"

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* Mar. 19 printed a dispatch from Hsinking to the effect that the Soviet Government had suddenly notified the Manchukuo Government of its consent to Manchukuo's establishment of a consulate in Habarovsk of its own accord. Almost simultaneously the Outer Mongolian Government on March 15 made a concrete compromising proposal to Manchukuo concerning creation of a mixed commission for settlement of the Manchukuo-Mongolian frontier disputes. A first sight, it was stated, these may by taken as relieving the tension between Manchoukuo and Soviet Russia and Manchukuo and Mongolia, but the Manchukuo side considers the phenomenon as nothing but an indication of the "policy of deception" characteristic of Soviet diplomacy.

Complete settlement of the border disputes involving Japan, the Soviet Union, Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia was foreshadowed by *Domei* in a message from Tokyo Mar. 24,when instructions were dispatched to Tameikichi Ohta, Ambassador to Moscow, to urge the Kremlin authorities to dispose of all outstanding issues. Mr. Ohta was specifically instructed to seek the creation of a commission to demarcate Manchukuo's eastern frontier, between Lake Khalka and the Tumen River, with the simultaneous formation of another body empowered to settle border disputes. The Ambassador was also instructed to inform the Soviet Government that Japan opposed the participation of third parties in the negotiations between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia.

On the previous day Viacheslav Molotoff, President of the Council of People's Commissars of U.S.S.R. in Moscow told the Paris *Le Temps* correspondent:—"Political conversations between the Soviet Assistant Foreign Commissar Stomoniakoff and the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Ohta, are progressing favorably along the path leading to rapprochement between the two countries."

The Soviet Government's determination to stand by its mutual assistance pact with France was then emphasized by Molotoff in reply to question concerning Moscow's attitude toward the present European situation caused by Germany's repudiation of Locarno.

The remilitarization of Rhineland, he said in part, threatens more directly the Reich's western neighbors, although eastern powers are also menaced by this move. "The U.S.S.R." he went on, "will loyally enforce all commitments of the Franco-Soviet pact, irrespective of Poland's attitude, if France were attacked by a European power."

German Comment on Franco-Soviet Pact

General von Ribbentrop, in a speech last week enunciated Germany's objections to the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance as follows:—

1.—The Pact brings together two States comprising 275,000,000 people.

2.—The two contracting parties are each by themselves very strong military powers in the world.

3.—The Pact is exclusively directed against Germany.

4.—Russia, which itself is separated by a long distance from Germany and cannot be attacked by her has, through a similar military alliance with Czechoslovakia, indirectly advanced its boundaries to the German frontier.

5.—France and Russia, by the Pact, have made themselves judges of their own cause, because they, and not the League of Nations, will name an aggressor.

Soviets Continue Protests Against Further Arrests

M. Slavutsky, U.S.S.R. Consul General at Harbin Mar. 22 protested to the diplomatic agent of Manchukuo against the arrest of M. Surjikov, head-bookkeeper of the Far Eastern Bank, and Gurevich, a lawyer who remained behind in order to wind up the affairs of the Bank after it had ceased its activities.

Tass messages also referred to the fact that no answer has so far been received to the numerous protests made regarding the fate of one Bogomolov, who was allegedly arrested, tortured and killed in Harbin last October by Japanese gendarmes and White Guards.

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* Mar. 13 said there is little doubt that the basic foreign policy of the Hirota Cabinet will be enforcement of an independent and positive continental program, adding that Foreign Office authorities believe the background of this policy will be the promotion of national defence, especially of Japanese armaments in Manchuria.

Since there is little indication that Soviet Russia will withdraw her armaments from the Far East, the Japanese Government, according to the *Nichi Nichi* is considering increasing its forces in Manchuria to equal those of the U.S.S.R. in the Far East.

Two Soviet Ships Held by Japanese Authorities

Two Soviet vessels, the passenger ship s.s. *Suchan*, 3,500 tons, the 2,000-ton freighter *Dvina*, were held by the Aomori prefectural authorities Mar. 24 on charges of entering the fortified zone at Tsugaru, Aomori Prefecture, on Mar. 19. The masters of the two ships claimed that they were forced to seek refuge in the fortified waters by foul weather.

Soviets Accused of Propagandizing in Connection with Meeting

Shimbun-on Nihon, March 18 commented regarding the February mutiny that the newspapers in the United States and Europe attached much importance to the nature of the incident and treated wireless reports from Tokyo on that day in a sensational manner, declaring that a revolution had broken out in Japan. The country which was greatly pleased with the incident, as it had been waiting for such a one, it was stated, was the Soviet Government. Its Embassy in Tokyo secretly broadcast detailed reports on the incident by short-wave wireless to Vladivostok and Shanghai. These reports were relayed to Moscow and other important cities. Martial Law Headquarters and the Headquarters of the Tokyo Gendarmerie are reported to have decided to lodge a strong protest with the Soviet Government after examining the group of spies recently arrested and the connection between them and the strange broadcasts and ascertaining fully the activities of the Tokyo correspondent of *Tass*, Mr. Naghi, and others, and members of the Soviet Embassy.

This cartoon, reproduced from the Moscow official organ *Pravda*, shows Gen. Blucher, Commander of the Soviet forces in the Far East, cautioning the Japanese, depicted as a "pig's snout" to "Be Careful and Don't Invade the Soviet Orchard." The admonition, now applied to the Japanese is similar to the warning of War Commissar Voroshiloff to the Germans in 1934 who warned Russia's potential enemies not to intrude their "pig's snouts" into the Soviet garden. At the Moscow celebrations on Nov. 7, 1934 the paraders carried cartoons of Hitler depicted as a pig's snout with a Nazi emblem on its nose.

Komsomolsk, on the Amur, Celebrates Its Third Anniversary

Komsomolsk—the City of Communist Youth—located on the lower Amur, midway between Habarovsk and Nicholavesk, at the terminus of new Soviet Great Northern Railway, last week celebrated its third birthday anniversary. The city is expected to become a big shipbuilding center on the Amur, one of the most important waterways of the Soviet Far East. Situated in a region rich in mineral deposits, timber and furbearing animals, Komsomolsk has increased its population sevenfold in three years, which has now reached 20,000.

Japanese Government to Organize Independent Air Office

The Japanese Government has decided to organize an independent Air Office, side by side with the War and Navy Offices. Although the War Office has agreed to this proposal, the Navy Office is reported in a Tokyo message to the *Ta Mei Wen Pao* to have not yet given its consent, as the latter does not want to give up its air squadrons.

Japanese Army Seeks Volunteer Aviators

Twenty civilian aviators, who are willing to be commissioned volunteer flight officers, were sought by the Japanese Army this week to fill vacancies. This is a new departure for the service, which hitherto was closed to all except graduates from Military academies or men who rose from the ranks.

Under the regulations announced Mar. 23 all licensed pilots under 28 years of age are eligible. Graduates of universities will be accepted even if they are older, but still less than 31 years old. The recruiting will close on May 31.

Japanese Ministry to Build Radio Stations for Aerial Communication

Erection of a chain of short wave radio stations for communication with aircraft aloft along Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Korea is being planned by the Japanese Ministry of Communications.

Japanese Planes Scout Over Fukien

A number of Japanese military planes, painted in the color of Chinese planes, were found flying over the Fukien coast last week, allegedly for the study of the topographic conditions in the area.

No Reply Received from Japan on Protest Against Flights in North China

No reply has been received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the protest which the Chinese Government lodged with the Japanese Government regarding the illegal flights of Japanese military planes in North China.

Two Japanese Planes Arrive at Tientsin from Changchun

Two Japanese planes carrying a quantity of ammunition reached Tientsin Mar. 18 from Changchun. The planes departed on the same afternoon, according to the *Shun Pao* of Mar. 19.

Close Watch Ordered for Inland Flights of Japanese Planes

The Executive Yuan has ordered the Kansu provincial government to undertake close watch over the flights of Japanese planes over inland territory. The instructions point out that such illegal flights by Japanese machines constitute an infringement of China's integrity, and therefore is a serious problem.

The Shanghai *Evening Post* quoted a promiment Tsingtao resident several days ago ass-aying that Japanese airplanes are now making regular (unauthorized) visits to Tsingtao, this being indicative of the gradual extension of Japanese influence southward.

Plane Crashes in Japan—Kills Three

Three lives, including that of a child playing in the street, were snuffed out in Kurume, Japan, Mar. 18 as a naval airplane went into a tailspin and crashed in flames.

Netherlands Dutch Authorities Build Airdrome Near Java

The Netherlands authorities are building a big airdrome on an island near Java, according to reports recevied in Tokyo. The airdrome will be big enough to hold more than 400 airplanes. A *Sin Wen Pao* telegram reported that definite agreements had been reached between the Netherlands and the British authorities to take joint action for the protection of the South Sea Islands in case of war.

Huge Curtis Condor Plane Partially Destroyed by Fire at Hungjao

It tranpired this week that the great Curtis Condor bombing biplane introduced to China by Lieutenant-Commander Frank M. Hawks two years ago was partially destroyed by fire at the Hungjao airfield west of Shanghai about a month ago. The plane lost all its fabric and suffered some other damage, but as it is of metal construction inside, it is to be rebuilt. The fire started early one morning when the engines back-fired. The plane in recent months had been flying for Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Famous Soviet Flier on Visit to U.S.

The Soviet flier Levanevsky was received by the Secretary of War in Washington, March 22. Levanevsky is studying airplanes, motors and equipment for Arctic flights.

C.N.A.C. Operation Manager Returns to Shanghai

E. M. Allisson, Operations Manager of the China National Aviation Corporation, who was commissioned by the company to investigate into the extent of the damages to the Tri-motored Ford Plane as a result of a forced landing near Kunming about two weeks ago, returned to Shanghai Mar. 21.

Now—

A BUSINESS

TELEPHONE

FOR ONLY $10.00 PER MONTH

(Including 150 Free Local Messages)
No Charge for Incoming Calls

A business telephone (individual line, wall type) now costs only $10.00 per month (former cost $13.58); a desk type telephone is $10.50 (former cost $15.21). These new rates include 150 free local messages. Additional local calls are 3 cents each.

Even greater are the reductions on auxiliary lines, that is, exchange lines in addition to the individual (or first) line on the premises of the same subscriber. New auxiliary line rates are $5.00 per month (wall type) and $5.50 per month (desk type). Former rates were $13.58 and $15.21 respectively. No message allowance is included but the saving in the new rates will pay for 286 additional calls per month (wall type) and 323 calls (desk type).

Extension telephones, too, cost less. A wall type extension is now $1.00 per month, a desk type $1.50. The former rates were $2.43 and $4.06 respectively, with a decreasing scale.

Installation charges have also been reduced . . . from $15.52 to $10.00 for an individual line, and from $7.76 to $5.00 for an extension telephone.

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M.T. Mag 4-36

Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupeh Chairmen Hold Communist Suppression Conference in Wuhan

BY THE REVIEW'S CORRESPONDENT AT HANKOW

MILITARY and political problems affecting the three provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, and Hupeh were freely discussed by their chairmen and other high officials, who accompanied them to the Wuhan center. Arriving on March 6, General Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan province, joined Chairman Hsiung Shi-hui of Kiangsi province and Chairman Yang Yun-tai of Hupeh in a two-day conference. Topics under discussion at the conference were such as self-defense, pao-kia, the suppression of remnant Reds, highway construction, and general rehabilitation. The meetings began on March 7 and continued through March 8.

Governor Ho Chien Reviews Hunan Red Situation

Declaring that the Red menace had been shifted from Hunan to the Szechuan-Yunnan border, General Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan provincial goverment, stated that the forces under Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh had been reduced from 20,000 to 10,000. This was due to the repeated defeats administered by the pursuing government troops, he stated. Whether his verdict is absolutely reliable remains to be seen. In the past his province, Hunan, has had to suffer from the recrudescence of Reds and from the added power acquired by the joining of forces of one Red group with other.

Present Position of Ho Lung, Red Leader

The latest news to reach Hankow states that Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh were being hard pressed by the government troops near Kueihsien, in western Kweichow, having retreated from Shaocheng and Hsuanwei on the Kweichow-Yunnan border.

Banquet Given in Honor of Governors

Discussions were continued at a meeting held March 9th at the Wuhan Garrison Headquarters, and at the dinner given by General Cheng Chi-cheng, the Garrison Commander, in honor of the visiting governors, Ho Chien of Hunan and Hsiung Shi-hui of Kiangsi. Important decisions were made on all the chief problems discussed at the conference. Although no decision of a military nature was disclosed to the press, the following general summary of the net results of the conference were made public:

(1) A joint effort to be made to suppress the remnant bandits;
(2) the highways on the border regions to be completed at once to facilitate the military movement;
(3) more telephone lines to be installed immediately.

Minister of Railways Confers with Provincial Governors

One of the important features of the Governors' Conference was the presence of Chang Chia-ngau, Minister of Railways, who presented the case for the railways in the increasingly improving communications in the central China area. He was on his way to Canton via the Canton-Hankow Railway, which he will inspect en route. Through service from Hankow to Canton will soon be an accomplished fact. At present passengers can make the journey in about three days, the unfinished section being bridged over by an efficient bus line. The eventual linking of the Canton-Hankow Railway with the Canton-Kowloon Railway will be investigated by the Minister.

Gov. Yang Yun-tai Boosts Afforestation in Hupeh

Afforestation was claimed to be the best natural preventative of floods, by Governor Yang Yun-tai of Hupeh, at the 11th Anniversary Celebration in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death, held at Hungshan Hill, Wuchang. Stressing the need of tree-planting, the chairman hoped farmers in Hupeh province would continue tree-planting from now till Ching-ming, the Chinese spring festival. In this way the flood and drought prevention policies laid down by the Tsungli (Dr. Sun) would be realized.

One of the other speakers at the Celebration was Liu Shoupeng, Commissioner of Reconstruction, who reported the good news that during 1935 a total of 9,930,000 saplings had been grown in the various nurseries of Hupeh, and that 4,140,000 trees had been actually planted. In conclusion he urged that adequate care be taken to protect the new plantings by means of the Pao-kia chieftains.

New Oxygen Factory Opens in Hankow

With the opening of the new Oxygen Factory in Hankow on Mar. 10th, a beginning in industrial rehabilitation of this center has definitely begun. While one often hears rumors of new plants being planned, this one is now a fait accompli. The oxygen factory aims to supply the best grade of oxygen, the aim being to produce a quality 99.8% pure, which if maintained will be the highest obtainable anywhere. This will be a boon to hospitals, engineering works, and shipping concerns.

It is also the desire of the new factory to supply local engineering firms with information as to the use of oxy-acetylene welding process, and will therefore stock the necessary oxy-acetylene blow-pipes and cutters as well as a number of low-priced acetylene gas generators, etc. This project marks a distinct step forward in the direction of an industrialized Wuhan.

Railway Ministry to Build Lumber Mill in Hankow

The latest project of the Ministry of Railways is the establishment of a lumber mill in Hankow for the purpose of supplying the sleepers needed by the various railways in China. Timber is to be supplied from the forests of Kiangsi, according to the plans of the Minister of Railwavs, Chang Kia-ngau, who recently visited both Nanchang, Kiangsi and Hankow, Hupeh, in the interests of better and cheaper run railways. More and more China will have to furnish the raw material for the building and the maintaining of the railways in this country.

Hupeh Dikes Not Yet Rebuilt; Waters Rising

Although the year 1935 saw the devastating effect of the Han river floods, the Hupeh provincial authorities have not been able to convince the local magistrates that the early rebuilding of the dikes is extremely important. At least some magistrates in the areas along the river have not heeded the call to complete the work of strengthening the dikes before the spring and summer rains. One day last week the Han river rose 8 inches in 24 hours. New instructions have been sent to the local authorities concerned.

Five Year Land Program for Hupeh Planned

In the course of the current year the Hupeh Provincial government hopes to initiate the new Five Year Land Program. The first project on the docket is a land survey, divided into five stages.

Hupeh Provincial Bank Increases Capital by $1,000,000

In order to assist the economic rehabilitation of the people the Hupeh Provincial Bank is to increase its capital by $1,000,000. Two new departments will be established, a Savings and a Loan department, respectively. It is hoped that the farmers will benefit materially from this new plan.

Hunan Increases Educational Facilities

Over 70,000 poor children were given free education in Hunan during the last term, according to the provincial educational authorities. In all 1,480 classes had been organized and a sum of $332,000 expended in this new effort.

Steel and Sugar to Be Produced in Szechuan

Szechuan province is about to be transformed into a modern state. Some time during 1936 the proposed Chungking-Chengtu railway is to be initiated and to be completed within two years.

Lo Chun-hsiang, while visiting Governor Yun-tai at Wuchang en route to Nanking, the Associate Director of the 2nd Department of the Generalissimo's Chungking Headquarters reported that a steel factory and a sugar refining plant would soon be started in Chungking under the auspices of the government. The idea is to promote such industrial projects as will improve the economic level of the farmers.

Mr. Lo also announced that the bandit situation had materially improved during the last year. Most of the Reds had been forced to leave the province for other parts. The forces under Chu and Mao had left for Shensi and Shansi provinces, where they were being hard pressed by the government troops under Marshals Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Hsueh-liang.

Hankow, March 16, 1936.

Conference on Dike Building Held at Wuchang

Seeking to forestall a repetition of the unpreparedness of the various districts along the Hsiang and Han rivers in 1935, the Hupeh Dike Works called a conference on dike-building in the Provincial Government building, Wuchang. The presence of the Chief Secretary of the National Economic Council, Chin Fen, and the Technical Expert of the National Economic Council, Feng Li-ming, gave added significance to the meeting. Besides these officials the following local men were present: General Yang Yun-tai, Governor of Hupeh, Chia Shih-yi, Hupeh Financial Commissioner, Liu Shao-peng, Hupeh Reconstruction Commissioner, Kao I-han, Chief of the Hunan and Hupeh Control Office, and Lu Chu, Chief Secretary of the Provincial Government. Three important matters were decided upon. After hearing reports on the condition of dikes along the Hsiang and Yangtsze rivers, the conference voted to speed up the completion of the Hsiang river dikes and repairs on all other dikes necessary to insure against a repetition of the disastrous flood of 1935 in the western and northwestern part of Hupeh province. Measures were also taken to prevent any recurrence of a Spring Flood.

Mr. Fan's Report on Strategic Yao-Dike, Hupeh

After a month's thorough inspection of the dikes in the Chung Hsiang hsien area and the supervising of the repair of the Yao Dike, Fan Hsi-chi was amply fitted to bring in a detailed report to the Hupeh Provincial Government last Monday, Mra. 16. The main part of his work has been in connection with the repair of the old Kiukow dike, which runs 18 kilometers to the foothills

of the Hsin Chi mountain. Since the old dike was badly damaged in 1935, making repair work slow and expensive, it has been decided to construct the new Yao Dike in a straight line. Work on this new project has been considerably delayed, due to various causes

80,000 Laborers on the Yao Dike

More than 80,000 laborers are now engaged in building the new Yao Dike. The plan is to rush the completion of this new project, trying to have it done by the first of May, or within 60 working days. The original appropriation of $2,200,000 has been increased by $600,000 following the conference with the representatives of the National Economic Council.

Inspection of Yangtsze Dikes

The Chief of the Hupeh Control Office, Kao I-han, is out on an inspection tour of the Yangtsze dikes, especially the Mapugu Dike, in the company of Cheng Shao-ching, the Co-director of the Hydraulic Engineering Department of the National Economic Council. When the work of inspection has been completed Mr. Cheng expects to return to Nanking.

Watermark at Hankow Not Alarming

Although the Yangtsze has been rising a foot a day for the past three days, the present watermark of 13.2 is nothing to be alarmed at. A year ago the level of the water was slightly lower, 11.7. No one anticipates a flood again in 1936, but every one in any way connected with the river conservancy department is doing his best to be prepared for any contingency. The Kianghan Engineering Bureau, Hankow has given orders to upriver places, such as, Laohokow, Hsiang-yang Yicheng, Chung Hsiang, etc. to wire daily reports of watermarks.

Governor Yang Envisages Bright Future for Wuhan

In an exclusive interview with the *Hankow Herald*, the new chairman of Hupeh province, General Yang Yun-tai, expressed himself in no uncertain tones about the great future in store for the Wuhan cities, with the opening up of direct communication with Canton in the autumn. The Canton-Hankow Railway is planning to complete its through traffic service by Oct. 1, 1936. The Minister of Railways has just completed a tour of the principal points on the proposed route and has found things progressing nicely, which augurs well for the early completion of this strategic railway line. No doubt it will have many other influences, not only in the line of transportation. With the close connection between Central and South China, there should develop deeper understanding between the peoples of the provinces affected.

Road Building Program to Be Pushed in Hupeh

Road-building will be pushed as never before in Hupeh province. In order to connect the various auto roads the governor proposes to establish a motor ferry between Hankow and Wuchang. This is part and parcel of his radical program for modernizing Wuchang, which he calls a sixteenth or seventeenth century city, in contrast to twentieth century Hankow. Modernizing of the Chinese sections of the three Wuhan cities is being pushed by the new governor.

General Yang on the Japanese Question

He was very reluctant to express an opinion, since the two governments, Japanese and Chinese, had but recently been reorganized. However, he did point out that the crux of the situation was this: only Japan can solve the main difficulties. He concluded: "Japan's policy toward China never changes. It is only the manner in which her policy is carried out that may change. Sometimes it is pushed with greater force, sometimes less; sometimes more openly or ruthlessly, sometimes indirectly and under the cloak of different tactics But her fundamental policy always remains the same."

Anti-Bandit Suppression Work Gets Under Way Again

In order to cope with the recrudescence of banditry in the border districts along the Honan and Hupeh border, General Ho Cheng-chun, Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh has just left on an inspection trip along the Honan and Hupeh border. The threatening famine conditions in several of the areas flooded last summer (1935), have caused many men and boys to join forces with the outlaws along the border The bandits have been on the increase but as a rule they stay away from the beaten paths, motor highways and railways However, with the government taking a firm hand early in the game it may be possible to curb these unruly elements, before they assume threatening proportions.

General Chen to Be Bandit Suppression Commissioner

Bandits are still ravaging the borders of Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi. Following the Bandit Suppression Conference held early this month in Wuhan, General Chen Chi-cheng, Wuhan Garrison Commander, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit Suppression Forces of Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi borders. The idea is to have one man assume responsibility for these various areas. In this way the bandits may be apprehended by his troops even though the enemy removes from one province to the other. With the proper coordination it should not be difficult to get rid of the bandits. However, more will be required than talk and plans on paper. The Reds and the bandits have little regard for the amenities of life. They only know brute force and can only understand the kind of medicine they themselves administer. Swift speedy justice will bring them to their senses.

Hankow, March 23, 1936.

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Is Adjustment of Sino-Japanese Relations a Possibility?

BY CHEN FU SHENG (陳福生)

INTERNATIONALLY speaking, the enemy of today may be the friend of tomorrow and vice versa. Time has not infrequently made friends of enemies and enemies of friends. Not ten years have elapsed since Soviet Russia was the best friend and Great Britain the arch-foe of China. Today Chinese display more friendly sentiments towards Great Britain than towards Soviet Russia. There appears to be no unalterable reason why China and Japan cannot be friends, but it seems highly problematical whether the differences that have existed between Japan and China can be adjusted. No differences between two nations can lend themselves to settlement by the orderly process of mediation, conciliation and arbitration in case a will to peace is lacking in one of the nations.

China has for long endured Japanese aggression. Now and then, she has yielded to Japanese demands. But the more Chinese climb down, the more the Japanese demands are intensified. To all intents and purposes, Japanese warlords are forcing China into recognition of Japan as her suzerain. To acquiesce in one Japanese demand only whets Japanese appetite for raising another. Having devoured Manchuria and Jehol, Japan is biting at North China. When North China is in her stomach, Japan will have a bite at Central or South China. In the words of Nugent Rugge, the day before yesterday Japan's "lifeline" was Korea, yesterday it was Manchuria, today it is North China, tomorrow it may be Central China, and the day after tomorrow what Chinese territory remains.

Present-day Japan with the young militarists as virtual rulers has stepped into the shoes of pre-war Germany. Japan has made feverish preparations for war—an armed clash with Soviet Russia or any other power. In the eyes of Japanese militarists, Japan should, first of all, subjugate China for strategic and economic reasons. To them, the subjugation of the entire Chinese nation is a necessary step to the conquest of the whole world. Japan, as prophetic H.G.Wells said in 1922, "had most of the fun and little of the bitterness of the Great War." She will never end war unless war ends her. Amidst these circumstances, talks about adjustment of relations are idle for it is not only inconceivable but improbable.

China Does Not Want Peace at Any Price

In China there is now an active and growing group desirous of peace with her island neighbor. Adherents of this policy cry for peace as children cry for the moon. Being a pacifist nation, China naturally desires peace with her immediate neighbor but she certainly does not want peace at any price. As long as China's neighbor does not let China live, how can there be peace in the real sense of the word? A perusal of Patrick Henry's speech at Richmond 1775 is recommendable. A paragraph of his speech that is particularly instructive is cited below:

> "We have done everything that could be done, to avert the storm which is now coming on.....In vain, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope."

There must be a limit to endurance of aggression; there must be a point beyond which further concessions to Japanese military pressure will not be made. The Tangku Truce, the removal of the Nanking armies from Hopei and the cessation of Kuomintang activities in Hopei, the Hopei-Chahar Political Council all are stop-gap measures which have not resulted or are not likely to result in more than a breathing space lasting for a few months. In his essay on the Six States (Chu, Chi, Yen, Han, Wei, and Chao) during the Age of Confusion, Su Lao Chuan, an eminent scholar of the Sung Dynasty, among other things said: "The downfall of the Six States was caused not so much by inferiority of armaments as by policy of concessions—to secure a modus vivendi by making concessions to Chin (then regarded as the sovereign)...The territory Chin had captured from the Six States without shedding any blood was a hundred times greater than that which she got after hard fighting...The rulers of the Six States ceded five cities this day and another five cities on the morrow. They only had a night's repose. When they got up next morning they found, to their utter dismay, that the Chins again pressed them for some more land. The territory of the Six more States was limited while the desire of Chin was boundless. The more the Six surrendered, the more Chin demanded. To hope that cession of certain territory could satisfy Chin's wishes was a hope against hope. As one can never extinguish fire with wood, so the Six States could not cut short Chin's schemes of expansion by making concessions to Chin" . . . Forewarned is forearmed. Let the dreadful fate of the six States be a warning to China today.

Will China offer actual resistance in the event of increased Japanese military pressure? Many thoughtful Chinese see the advisability of China's endurance before consolidation of national strength. Heretofore I shared this view but I do not subscribe to it now. The gravity of the situation forbids China to wait and

Who's Who in China

Chen Chung-fu, Government official; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1883; studied in Japan during his youth and joined the Tungminghui (predecessor of Kuomintang) there; during the years immediately before and after the establishment of the Republic, he was engaged in revolutionary work in North China; when the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai was launched, he was in charge of affairs in Shantung; he also participated in the National Pacification Campaign and Constitution Defence Campaign and was appointed a member of the Finance Committee of the Kuomintang Headquarters and advisor to the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Canton; after the establishment of the National Government in Nanking, he has successively served as Commissioner of Finance for Anhwei; Special Commissioner of the National Government to take over the administration of Tsingtao; member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang; now, member of the Southwest Political Council, member of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and concurrently chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the latter Council; address: Foreign Relations Committee, Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Peiping.

陳中孚
Chen Chung-fu

陳中孚，現年五十四歲，江蘇吳縣人，幼年留學東瀛，加入同盟會後，時常秘密回國運動革命，民元前後在北方担任革命工作，討袁之役，主持山東，民軍靖國護法各役，均任要職，並任國民黨本部財政委員，大本營顧問，民十六後任安徽財政廳廳長，安徽財政特派員，國民政府特派接收青島專員，江蘇省政府委員，中國國民黨第四屆中央監察委員，現任西南政務委員會委員，冀察政務委員會委員，冀察政務委員會外交委員會主席委員。

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ese; it demands prompt action. In the nick of time, the question is one of "now or never." China should not wait till it is too late. To quote again the words of Patrick Henry: "They tell us that we are weak—unable to cope with the formidable adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot?"

It is true that Chinese armies are far from being modernized and mechanized. In fighting, as in politics, the unexpected used to happen. The impossible occurred during the undeclared Sino-Japanese War in Shanghai 1932. A limited number of ill-equipped Chinese armies could hold out for more than a month.

It is also true that Japan can in very short time blockade China's coastwise provinces, paralyzing China's foreign trade and dealing a body blow to her economic system. For Japan to blockade China's coastal provinces would entail serious consequences; it might involve serious international complications. Should Japan capture China's coastwise provinces, what would she do next? Would she march her troops to the interior of China? It is not very safe to withdraw her troops from "Manchukuo" since the foundation of the bogus state is by no means firm, nor is it safe to withdraw troops from Korea, which is seething with discontent. Japan would run great risks provided she sent her troops to the interior of China. China is a country of continental dimensions, in spite of her long coastline. Even Napoleon, the greatest soldier of all time, found himself powerless when he had brought his army to Moscow.

There is at present a strong sentiment in favor of strong action and the country as a whole is looking to the Central Government for leadership. Under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang, the Chinese nation, it is hoped, will fight its way out.

Foochow, March 13, 1936.

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Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 20th March, 1936.

Men and Events

Wireless service between Tientsin and Tokyo is to be tarted about middle of next month.

Seven members of the Osaka Economic Mission arrived in Tientsin last week for an investigation tour.

Miss Anna May Wong, Chinese movie star, arrived back in Shanghai this week after visiting her parents in Canton.

Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister to China, arrived in Peiping Mar. 21. He is due to leave for home next month on furlough.

Madame Flora Rosemberg, French barrister-at-law, with offices in Hamilton House, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Paris.

N. C. Chiang gave a lecture at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 191 Carter Road, Shanghai, Mar. 21 on "The Responsibilities of Youth."

The United States Census Bureau reveals that the overseas Chinese population in United States is 74,955, of whom 59,803 are male and 15,152 female.

Captain Ernst Kretzschmer, German ex-naval officer, died in Berlin Mar. 19 at the age of 81. From 1885 to 1902 he was an instructor in the Chinese Navy.

Graduates of the University of California, and the University of Southern California and Leland-Stanford held an all-California reunion at the Little Club in Shanghai Mar. 23.

Frederick Robinson, who is connected with the Chase Bank in Shanghai, and Miss Lucile Vivian Banevur of Yokohama, were married March 23 by Judge Milton J. Helmick.

Key Ostovan, Iran Consul-General at Shanghai, Mar. 24 paid his first official call on General Chang Chun since the latter's assumption of his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On invitation of the International Educational Association, D. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, was scheduled to give a lecture on "Soviet Education" at the New Asia Hotel, Mar. 27

Five officials of the Executive Yuan, headed by Hsin Teh-chang, Counsellor, left Nanking Mar. 25 for Various Yangtsze ports to inspect factory conditions. Their tour is expected to last a month.

As a result of a resolution adopted by a meeting of traffic managers of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Mar. 22, the compradore system in all the Company's ships is to be abolished.

George F. Shecklen, representative for China of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., was elected president of Nomad Oasis, Order of the Mystic Shrine, at the annual meeting held at the American Club, last week.

The death occurred in London Mar. 24 at the age of 64 of Oscar Asche, actor and producer, whose fame is associated with the record-breaking run of "Chu Chin Chow" from August 1916 to July 1921.

The Chinese Consulate at Nogales, Sonora, in northern Mexico was abolished last week under the order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Huang Tseh-huang, Assistant, in charge of the consulate, has been transferred to another post.

Prof. G. M. Sinclair of the University of Hawaii and Director of the Oriental Institute was the speaker at the American University Club monthly luncheon at the American Club, in Shanghai Mar. 24. His subject was "the Pacific Outlook".

The *Shanghai Mainichi* Mar. 20 stated that it had received a number of copies of the anti-Japanese newspaper, the *Chiu Kuo Shih Pao*, published in Paris. The papers were carefully wrapped pnside copies of the *Manchester Guardian*.

It is reported that Chen Kuo-fu, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and leader of the C.C. group, has left for Moscow to negotiate with the Soviet authorities in connection with the conclusion of a secret agreement.

On charges of being "prejudicial" in executing his duties, ieng Shih-teh, judge of the First Special District Court in Shanghai, Pas given a written admonition by the Commission for Disciplinary Funishment of Public Functionaries Mar. 24.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and wresident of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, has been invited by Mayor Wu Te-chen to serve as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Stadium at the Civic Center.

Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, was host Mar. 24 at a dinner party in Peiping in honor of Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Ambassador to China, and Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister to China, both of whom are returning home shortly.

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, has telegraphically instructed General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government to mete out severe punishment to those who destroyed the ancient tombs in Anyang in northern Honan.

Newspaper reports to the effect that the daughter of Ma Chao-chun, Mayor of Nanking, was married on Mar. 22 to Wang Yen-tse, nephew of Wang Ching-wei, are incorrect, Ma Chao-chun informed a representative of the *Central News Agency* in Nanking Mar. 24.

Negotiations for the abolition of anti-Chinese laws and ordinances of the Siamese Government have been initiated by Hsu Shih-ying, the new Ambassador to Japan, with the Siamese Minister at Tokyo. Negotiations will also be made for the conclusion of a Sino-Siamese Commercial Treaty.

A 32-year-old cashier, employed at the Bubbling Well branch of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ching Si-men, pleaded not guilty at the First Special District Court last week to a charged of misappropriation of a check for $10,350 from the bank during January of this year. Bail was fixed at $20,000.

Ying Shang-teh, member of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was relieved of his post and appointed Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy at Washington, D.C., Mar. 21. Mr. Ting succeeds Yung Kwei, who will be recalled to home service in the Waichiaopu in the capacity of adviser.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, Preisdent of Yenching University, who has been on a business visit to the United States, is returning in the s.s. *President Hoover*. Dr. Stuart is also a member of the board of directors of the China Foundation. It is believed that he will return to Peiping first before going to Shanghai to attend the meeting.

Vernon Nash, Professor of Journalism at Yenching University will sail from Yokohama in the s.s. *President Jackson* on April 3 fo the United States. He is going back to assist Prof. Frank Martin, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, in the forthcoming campaign for funds for a foundation in honor of the late Dean Walter Williams.

Hugh Black, the former Tientsin manager of the American Foreign Insurance Association fer North China and Manchuria, has joined the North American Group in Tientsin. A. Muldoon has relieved Mr. Black as Tientsin manager of the American Foreign Insurance Association, having gone to Tientsin from Shanghai where he had been assistant manager for the Far East.

Dr. Thomas N. Call, formerly engaged in dental practice in Shanghai has gone to Nanking where he has been appointed a member of the faculty of the College of Dentistry of the Nationa Central University. Dr. Call, who was born in Honolulu, is a graduate of the dental department of Washington University, Stl Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Aline Sholes, who is a sister of Mrs. Chester Fritz, sailed this week for the United States. She will join her husband at Hollywood, where her husband is engaged in screen work. Mrs. Sholes gained fame here for her excellent direction of "Lady Precious Stream," which was successfully produced here last year with an all-Chinese cast.

The equipment for a powerful short-wave radio station, recently ordered by the Central Radio Broadcasting Station from the British Marconi Company, will be exempted from import duty and transportation charges. The National Government this week issued orders to the Ministries of Finance, Communications and Railways to issue the necessary permits and certificates.

A spokesman of the German Embassy at Peiping, Mar. 18 issued a denial to rumors in circulation to the effect that Dr. Oscar Trautmann, German Ambassador, who departed for home furlough this week, will not be returning to China. Dr. Trautmann called on General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, in Nanking Mar. 18 to bid farewell.

Gus M. Oehm and Mrs. Oehm who are connected with the American Cyanamid Company of New York, passed through Shanghai this week on a trip around the world. The American Cyanamid Company is engaged in the manufacture of various types of chemicals, including commercial fertilizers. Mr. Oehm was for several years connected with the *United Press Association* in Berlin.

T'ang Leang-li, who arrived last week at Marseilles on a mission from the Chinese Government to investigate publicity methods in Europe, was met there by Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador to Great Britain and they both proceeded to London Mar. 23. Mr. T'ang intends remaining in London for about a week, and will then proceed to Berlin, returning to England after making a brief tour through Germany.

T. P. Givens, Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, for the last several years in the Special Branch, has resigned after being in service 29 years. He departed from Shanghai for his home in Tipperary, Ireland, on March 24. He was the recipient of a large silver rose bowl presented to him by the Chinese staff of the Special Branch and a gold watch by the foreign staff, several days before his departure.

According to the Peiping *Chen Pao*, Roger S. Greene, former acting Director of the P.U.M.C., who returned to the United States last summer, is coming back to China next autumn. The paper says that Mr. Greene will not return to Peiping but will probably be appointed to an important post in the National Economic Council. Mr. Greene is a friend of T. V. Soong, a member of the standing committee of the Council.

Yoshiaki Nishi, resident official of the South Manchuria Railway Company in Nanking, proceeded to Japan this week to attend the sickbed of his elder brother, General Yoshikazu Nishi, Inspector-General of Military Education, who suffered a stroke on March 16, while addressing the graduating class of the Military Academy. Fears are entertained for General Nishi's life, who has been unconscious most of the time.

A branch office of the Bank of China is to be opened in New York. K. P. Chen, General Manager of the Shanghai and Commercial Savings Bank who recently left for an investigation tour to the United States of America, will have charge of the negotiations in this connection.

The *Central News Agency* says that in 29 days, from Feb. 16 when Shanghai-Tokyo radiophone service was made available to the public, to Mar. 15, a total of 56 calls were made from Shanghai o Tokyo and 85 calls from Tokyo to Shanghai. Omitting three days during which service was suspended on account of the military coup at Tokyo, the record shows an average of 2.15 calls per day from Shanghai to Tokyo and an average of 3.26 per day from Tokyo to this city.

University of Nanking Holds Annual Meeting; National Government Fund Used for Library

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the University of Nanking was held March 20, 1936, at the home of President Y. G. Chen—Dr. L. W. Han, director of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund' presiding.

It was reported that a final payment had been made by the National Government towards its pledge of $300,000. This sum, is to be used chiefly for a library. Payments have been received of $250,000 in government bonds and $50,000 in cash. Of the final payment in cash, $15,000 will be set apart for the Ferguson Museum building, which is to house the art collection donated by Dr. J. C. Ferguson to the university. The alumni have already given $13,254 for this building, so that there is available now a fund of $28,254 toward the total of $40,000 being sought for the building. Plans were approved for the construction of the library.

The Board of Directors approved of an agreement between the Kiangsu Provincial Forest Experiment Station and the University regarding the organization and management of the Tsing Lung Shan Mountain Cooperative Forest Experiment Station. This cooperation is to be maintained for a period of thirty years unless terminated by mutual agreement.

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Frowns on Sales of Silk at "One Cent a Foot"

In order to improve commercial ethics in Shanghai, a movement mainly directed against the adoption of deceitful methods by merchants for promoting sales, has been launched under the auspices of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce. In a circular message, issued Mar. 18 the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce strongly deprecated the various irregular and improper methods of advertising employed by some merchants.

The City Chamber specifically mentioned the practice of selling silk "at one cent a foot." The Chamber's action coincided with a riot which occurred early in the morning in Nanking road where one of the large silk shops had advertised such a sale. A huge throng had gathered in anticipation of getting a bargain, and when the crowd learned that there was were only a hundred feet for sale at this price and that these had already been sold, they began to snatch goods from buyers and threw stock around generally. The police had to be called out and it took more than an hour before order was restored.

"AS I WAS SAYING!"

"As I was saying ....I never forget to take a little dose of Pinkettes every now and then; that's why I'm always well and cheery."

Pinkettes, the perfect little Liver and laxative pills, are an essential safeguard to your well-being. An occasional dose gently but throughly cleanses the food tract, tones up the digestive and eliminating organs, and prevents continued retention of waste matter in the system. Avoid constipation, bilious attacks, liverishness, disordered stomach, sick headaches, depression and that general out-of-sorts feeling by this little attention to your internal needs.

In the United States Court for China

INEZ JOSEPHINE BREMER, Plaintiff, vs. ROBERT THOMAS BREMER Defendant.	Cause No. 4035 Civil No. 1918 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, March 13, 1936 William T. Collins, Clerk. L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 4th day of March, 1936, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 12th day of March, 1936, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 4th day of March, 1936, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since six months last, and that defendant's last known address was Tientsin, but he was seen in Shanghai when he stated he was leaving China for America.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 13th day of March, 1936, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 4th day of April, 1936, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,

this 13th day of March, 1936.

MILTON J. HELMICK,

Judge.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1502

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the Interport Tariff headings for native sugar have been amended as follows:—

赤糖 Sugar, under No. 13 Dutch Standard: ..... St. $0.31 per 100 kg.

白糖 Sugar, No. 13 and over, Dutch Standard, including Native Cube Sugar: .. St. $0.51 per 100 kg.

The amended classification will be enforced as from the 21st March, 1936.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

Paul Barentzen,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th March, 1936.

In the United States Court for China

JOHN E. NOELL,
Plaintiff,
vs.
HELEN NOELL
Defendant.

Cause No. 4010
Civil No. 1906
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 23, 1936.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce,

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 23rd day of March, 1936, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 11th day of February, 1936, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of March, 1936, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he ever resided therein, and that defendant's last known address was General Delivery, Portsmouth, Virginva,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of March, 1936, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 11th day of April, 1936, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 23rd day of March, 1936.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches

Your work
should bear
our imprint

The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange
Shanghai, March 25, 1936

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 3.36
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$1.00=Sh. $ 3.31
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.69
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $16.44

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Stories That the Amah Might Have Told

My Sew-Sew Amah Says, by Gene Lamb, 145 pp., illus. by John Kirk Sewall. French Bookstore, Peiping.

In this little volume Mr. Lamb has given us a new series of China Coast tales in the style of Elsie McCormick, but with a 100 percent masculine flavor. Twelve sprightly stories relate the adventures of U.S Marines, bandits, aviators, secret service agents, "Stinted Oil Company" representatives, reverend fathers of the Church, ambassadors of various Powers, and many other easily recognizable figures, in such mythical spots as Cambaluc, the Pocahontas Club of Shanghai, the S.S. *Ting Feng* of the Buttercup and Matterson Steam Navigation Co., etc., with a kindly wit that will appeal to that class to whom they are dedicated by the author, i.e., "the seasoned fraternity of old China hands." Mr. Lamb is just that—an old China hand—who has spent years covering about all there is of north and central China, Mongolia and all points west, so he should and does know his China gossip. True, his book is one of the worst printing jobs I have ever seen, with no proof-reading whatever, but when Mr. Lamb hands us so many good laughs, why cavil over trifling errors? We find, however, that in the course of telling more juicy tales about the China Coast than Scheherazade about her home-town neighborhood, Mr. Lamb has coined many new words which we have never seen before, such as "celubrious," "payed," "thirstive," "peddlers," "indignified," "disinternment," "boombed," "infallably," "accompaniement," etc.; in fact he seems to have a literary style all his own which shows some originality in his orthography. In short, though badly written and worse gotten up, the little book is full of good fun and hearty laughs and will probably do for most of us what the author intended—give us an entertaining half an hour.

M. W.

Current Issue of "China Journal" Is Devoted to Overseas Chinese

The March issue of *The China Journal*, is one of the largest and most attractive issues yet produced. The editor is Arthur De C. Sowerby, who, has written three of the eleven articles himself. The articles in general deal with the subject of Overseas Chinese, of which there are about 8,000,000. One dealing with the overseas Chinese in general, one with the travels abroad of early Chinese, and the last with the Chinese in the field of scientific exploration. Su-lin C. Young has contributed a valuable article on the Chinese in the Americas, considering each country separately. The Malayan Chinese at play are described by N. E. Hunter. Nio Joe Lan has written on Chinese literature in Malayan poetry. Other articles take up the Chinese in general, in Indo Malaya and Malayan regions, the British colonies, Java, etc.

"Voice of China" Describes Struggles of Students

The *Voice of China*, a 24 page periodical, is the latest addition to Shanghai's long list of periodicals. The first issue appeared Mar. 15. Its publication office is 749 Bubbling Well Road, name of editor not given. The contents generally are devoted to the struggles of students and workers. A Peiping student correspondent contributed an article on "We Have No Freedom to Save China." There is also a discussion of the Fukien Autonomy Movement. This magazine appeared just at time the *Shanghai Mainichi* stated that many of the anti-Japanese magazines which were recently suspended in accordance with the instructions from the Central Headquarters of the Kuomintang, including the *Life of the Masses*, *Knowledge*, *Life of Woman*, etc., are being published again, following a change in name. This it was stated, was being done on the initiative of the Cultural workers, National Liberation Association of Shanghai.

A Russian Language Text-Book

Russian Reader and Grammar, by Timothy A. Beresney. New York City: The Colonial Printing and Publishing Company, 1935. Price unstated.

The Russian language, as anyone who has attempted to study it will state, is indeed difficult to learn. For non-Russians, the study of the Russian language has been handicapped by the lack of systematic text-books, which were always available for the study of other languages, such as French, German, English, Spanish, etc. The Bolshevik Revolution brought about a tremendous increase in the students of Russian and with it, a demand for new texts. Several were published, both by Soviet language experts and by others. Many, such as by Bonder and Seigel, were indeed good, but what might have been termed as a satisfactory text was not available until the publication of Mr. Beresney's volume.

Systemmatically edited and prepared, Mr. Beresney's text, which uses the new orthography, for the first time provides

an element which always has been lacking in other texts: the presentation of reading material. At the same time, it is replete with idioms, expressions, practical dialogues, and grammatical excercises. It contains up-to-date references to the Soviet Union,—its natural zones, resources, population, political system, classic and modern literature, and other information. In short, it is the most satisfactory textbook for a beginner that this befuddled student has seen and will be of valuable aid to both the beginner and the advanced student of Russian.

B.A.

A Book for Students of Journalism

The History of Journalism Education in the United States, by DeForest O'Dell, Ph.D., Contributions to Education No. 653, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, U.S.A.

The Cherry Sisters, who overstayed their welcome on the vaudeville stage, played in Des Moines, Iowa, one night years ago. The dramatic critic of the *Register-Tribune*, as a lark and because they had it coming to them, decided to write the must devastating review of their turn which he could get past the critical eye of the legal counsel for his paper. The result has become a classic example of the extremes to which it is possible to go while staying on the safe side of libel laws.

Nothing like that dramatic criticism has come to my attention since until I saw a review of Dr. O'Dell's history of education for journalism in the *Journalism Quarterly*, Dec. 1935, by Lee White. That publication is the organ of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism; Mr. White is librarian and executive editor of the *Detroit News*, also the founder and former chairman of the department of journalism in the University of Michigan.

It is consequently difficult for me to bring an open mind to the reviewing of this book, and book reviewers should be chosen to some extent as members of a jury are. Mr. White checked less than half the book's 110 pages and thereon found more than 250 errors, major and minor. "It is valueless as a reference work," says Mr. White, "Because every statement must be suspect and every deduction under shadow of doubt." Such a damaging criticism by one of known competence and integrity turns one's thoughts inevitably to the responsibilities of the university for whose doctorate it was an accepted dissertation. The title page carries these lines, "Published with the approval of Prof. F. B. O'Rear, Sponsor." Mr. White ends by urging Teachers College, Columbia, to withdraw the book from public circulation.

Despite the lack of confidence one must feel in detail, the book should have interest for those who would like a colletion in convenient form of the published debates which preceded the establishment of schools and departments of journalism. With the outstanding exceptions of the elder Joseph Pulitzer and Dr. Walter Williams (then a Missouri newspaperman), journalists were almost unanimously skeptical of or scornful of the proposal to offer academic training for the profession of journalism. This fact recalls the remark of Dr. Charles W. Eliot that the greatest opposition he encountered in his attempt to create good schools of law and medicine at Harvard came from lawyers and doctors.

America's most distinguished educator is far more central in the journalism education picture than is realized by most teachers of journalism. In lengthy memoranda to Mr. Pulitzer (at the latter's request), Harvard's great president pressed the point that a publication is a living organism and that it is therefore not pedagogically sound to isolate the editorial, business and mechanical phases of journalism. Understanding of all three divisions is necessary for the well trained journalist. The publisher of the *New York World* could not see it that way and in the section of his will providing for the endowment of the Pulitzer School of Journalism in Columbia University expressly provided that no courses should ever be offered dealing with the business and mechanical sides.

Another journalist did agree with Dr. Eliot and the *Columbia Missourian*, a daily community newspaper, began publication on the very day the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri opened in 1908, and has been published by the students and faculty of that institution continuously since. How much may these differences account for the fact that the graduating class at Missouri each year in journalism exceeds in number the entire student body in the Pulitzer school? The committee on schools of the American Society of Newspaper Editors has ranked the *Missourian* next to the unique personality of Walter Williams in seeking to account for the pre-eminence of Missouri in journalism education.

Your reviewer would gladly join others in founding a society for the reform of the titles of books. The name of the book under consideration is quite misleading; it should be "the early history" or "the origins" of journalism education in the United States. The book *ends* with the founding of the first school of journalism by Dean Williams at Missouri, whereas, as almost everyone now knows, that was when journalism education in the United States really began. No uninformed person reading Dr. O'Dell's thesis would have any way of knowing that "the beloved Dean" did more to establish journalism education within the curriculum of American universities than any other half dozen pioneers combined.

V. N.

In the United States Court for China

ALICE G. DRAPER,
Plaintiff,
vs.
NAY MARION DRAPER
Defeandant.

Cause No. 4042
Civil No. 1921
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 21, 1936
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 18th day of March, 1936, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 21st day of March, 1936, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 18th day of March, 1936, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since one year, and that defendant's last known address was c/o TEXAS COMPANY, Saigon, Indo China.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 21st day of March, 1936, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 11th day of April, 1936, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 21st day of March, 1936.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

THE TANAKA MEMORIAL

Much debated secret document outlining Japan's imperial policy of conquest—supposedly presented to the Emperor of Japan by Premier Tanaka on July 25, 1927.

Although officially repudiated, Japan has nevertheless followed the Memorial's recommendations since 1931.

Preparing for War with U. S. A.?

The Tanaka Memorial should be read by all students of the Far Eastern Question. Send for a copy, the price is only 10-cents, with an additional 5-cents for postage.

Address orders to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

SOCONY
POWER
-ECONOMY
GASOLINE
A
STANDARD-VACUUM
PRODUCT

Mother's Help and Baby's Friend.

The first and most important thing that every mother wishes for her baby is health, a strong constitution on which to build a path to success in later life. The wise mother is ever on the alert, reay to correct any health irregularity, be it ever so slight, at the first sign.

One of the best and surest ways of keeping a child fit and well which is known and valued in countless homes where there are children throughout the world is by means of Baby's Own Tablets.

These tables are the prescription of an eminent, medical child-specialist and are the ideal treatment for the minor health troubles of young children. Their mild laxative action renders them a perfect cleansing agent for the little ones' stomach and bowels, and they help to keep these organs in perfect working order, by quickly correcting infantile constipation, indigestion, 'wind', colic, feverishness, diarrhoea, colds and croup; by settling the stomach they help materially in allaying the pains of teething and they expel worms. Easy to give being readily crushed to powder, children like them on account of their pleasant taste. Whenever your child shows signs of being off-clour give him a dose of

Baby's Own Tablets.

For children of all ages.

Huge Floods in Eastern United States ---$25,000,000 for Relief

Floods in the eastern part of the United States, particularly in Western Pennsylvania and the Connecticut Valley in New England end of last week and the beginning of this week, caused the deaths of 170 persons, made 221,500 homeless, and caused property losses of more than 250 million dollars. President Roosevelt directed that $25,000,000 of work releif funds be diverted to aid the flood victims. Epidemic diseases have broken out in many districts. Among the cities which suffered heavily from the flood was Johnstown, Pennsylvania, which suffered an even greater flood disaster more than a quarter century ago when the Conemaugh dam burst.

U. S. Deficit Expected to Mount in April—New Bond Issue Foreshadowed

Telegrams from Washington during the week indicated that the deficit during the current fiscal year is likely to total no more than $2,432,228,279. The deficit will probably mount after April 1, and it was intimated that a new bond issue would be floated by the Government early in June.

Spinal Meningitis On U.S. Army Transport

Spinal meningitis broke out aboard the United States Army transport *Republic*, it was discovered when the vessel docked at Balboa, Spain, Mar. 22. The health authorities refused to permit any of the 1,200 soldiers to disembark pending the establishment of an isolation camp.

How Japan Hopes to Prevent British and American Economic Expansion

The *Tokyo Asahi*, discussing Far Eastern questions Mar. 13, said "the liquidation of China's policy of pitting one power agains another will be a by-product of Japan's positive continental policy." On the subject of Sino-Japanese relations, the newspaper said that the necessity is felt of inducing the world to recognize that China is at a stage where the political and economic interests of Japan are bound to be at variance with those of Britain and America. While British and American interests in China are merely concerned with economic expansion and development, Japanese interests in China are vital to the existence of the Japanese people and indispensable to her national expansion. It is necessary, therefore, declares the *Nichi Nichi*, to bring about a situation where every British and American economic expansion should be carried out only after securing Japan's "understanding."

Foodstuffs in Northen Kiangsu Are Purchased for Japanese Army

Despite rising price levels for flour and other general foodstuffs in northern Kiangsu, provisions merchants from outports are now doing large scale purchasing of foodstuffs at Hsuchow and Haichow. These provisions are intended for Tsingtao, through which they are to be sold to Japanese foodstuff exporters as rations for the Japanese army. The Tunghai Special Administration is levying a ten-cent export tax per picul of foodstuffs.

Railway Head Returns from Investigation Tour in South China

Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, arrived back in Shanghai Mar. 22 from his recent investigation tour to the Southwest. In an interview Mr. Chang expressed himself gratified with the result of his investigations. The Canton-Hankow Railway, he said, is expected to be completed by next May and opened to traffic either in September or October.

Good News For Tired Mothers.

The daily routine of household cares and worries saps many a mother's strength; wisdom counsels that such symptoms as headaches, pains in the back and limbs, loss of appetite, indigestion and insomnia, should not be ignored, for they are often the forerunner of more serious ills.

Anaemia, (blood impoverishment) is most often the cause, and to correct the touble the blood must be built up, for good, rich, red blood is the source of energy and strength, it revitalizes jaded nerves, corrects digestive trouble and tones up the whole system.

One of the best tonics for the blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are the prescription of a British physician, and have been acclaimed for the past fifty years in all parts of the world on account of their unique health restoring properties.

So, if you are run-down, depressed, suffering from aches and pains, do not despair, but take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are obtainable at all chemists.

AIR MAIL and PASSENGER SERVICE

N. Shanghai-Peiping Line S.		
7.30 *dep.*	Shanghai	*arr.* 13.50
8.42 *arr.*	Nanking	*dep.* 12.38
9.00 *dep.*	Nanking	*arr.* 12.20
11.00 *arr.*	Tsingtao	*dep.* 10.20
11.25 *dep.*	Tsingtao	*arr.* 9.55
13.12 *arr.*	Tientsin	*dep.* 8.08
13.17 *dep.*	Tientsin	*arr.* 8.03
13.50 *arr.*	Peiping	*dep.* 7.30

Douglas plane, N. Bound on every Tue. & Fri.—S. Bound on every Wed. & Sat. *Stinson plane, N. Bound on every Sun. —S. Bound on every Mon.

W. S'hai-Chengtu Line (Exp.) E.		
7.00 *dep.*	Shanghai	*arr.* 16.50
8.00 *arr.*	Nanking	*dep.* 15.50
8.10 *dep.*		*arr.* 15.40
9.35 *arr.*	Kiukiang	*dep.* 14.15
9.45 *dep.*		*arr.* 14.05
10.30 *arr.*	Hankow	*dep.* 13.20
10.55 *dep.*		*arr.* 12.55
12.00 *arr.*	Ichang	*dep.* 11.50
12.10 *dep.*		*arr.* 11.40
14.05 *arr.*	Chungking	*dep.* 9.45
14.30 *dep.*		*arr.* 9.20
15.35 *arr.*	Chengtu	*dep.* 8.15

W. Bound on every Mon. & Thur. —E. Bound on every Tue. & Fri.

E. Chengtu-Chungking Line W.		
12.00 *dep.*	Chengtu	*arr.* 16.30
14.00 *arr.*	Chungking	*dep.* 14.30
	Daily Service	

S. Chungking-Kunming Line N.		
12.45 *dep.*	Chungking	*arr.* 12.15
14.30 *arr.*	Kweiyang	*dep.* 10.30
15.00 *dep.*		*arr.* 10.00
17.00 *arr.*	Kunming	*dep.* 8.00

S. & N. Bound on Tue. & Sat.

W. Shanghai-Hankow Line E.		
07.00 *dep.*	Shanghai	*arr.* 11.45
08.20 *arr.*	Nanking	*dep.* 10.25
08.30 *dep.*	Nanking	*arr.* 10.15
10.22 *arr.*	Kiukiang	*dep.* 8.23
10.40 *dep.*	Kiukiang	*arr.* 8.05
11.45 *arr.*	Hankow	*dep.* 7.00

W. bound on every Tue., Wed., Fri., Sat. & Sun.—E. bound on every Mon., Wed., Thur., Sat. & Sun.

W. Hankow-Chungking Line E.		
7.30 *dep.*	Hankow	*arr.* 15.50
9.00 *arr.*	Shasi	*dep.* 14.20
9.15 *dep.*	Shasi	*arr.* 14.15
10.00 *arr.*	Ichang	*dep.* 13.30
10.15 *dep.*	Ichang	*arr.* 13.15
12.25 *arr.*	Wanhsien	*dep.* 11.05
12.40 *dep.*	Wanhsien	*arr.* 10.50
14.30 *arr.*	Chungking	*dep.* 9.00

W. bound on every Tue., Wed., Fri. & Sun.—E. bound on every Mon., Wed., Thur. & Sat.

S. Shanghai-Canton Line N.		
6.30 *dep.*	Shanghai	*arr.* 15.00
8.25 *arr.*	Wenchow	*dep.* 13.05
8.45 *dep.*	Wenchow	*arr.* 12.45
10.05 *arr.*	Foochow	*dep.* 11.25
10.25 *dep.*	Foochow	*arr.* 11.05
11.35 *arr.*	Amoy	*dep.* 9.55
11.55 *dep.*	Amoy	*arr.* 9.35
12.55 *arr.*	Swatow	*dep.* 8.35
13.15 *dep.*	Swatow	*arr.* 8.15
15.00 *arr.*	Canton	*dep.* 6.30

S. Bound on every Tue. and Thur.—N. Bound on every Thur. and Sun.

CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION

EURASIA AVIATION CORPORATION

TIME TABLE 1936

Shanghai-Tchukuchak Line

West Bound			East Bound		
6.30	Dep.	Shanghai	Arr.	18.15	
7.45	Arr.	Nanking	Dep.	17.00	
8.00	Dep.	Nanking	Arr.	16.50	
10.40	Arr.	Chengchow	Dep.	14.10	
11.10	Dep.	Chengchow	Arr.	13.40	
13.20	Arr.	Sian	Dep.	11.30	
13.30	Dep.	Sian	Arr.	11.00	
16.30	Arr.	Lanchow	Dep.	8.00	
	Dep.	Lanchow	Arr.		
	Arr.	Suchow	Dep.		
	Dep.	Suchow	Arr.		
	Arr.	Hami	Dep.		
	Dep.	Hami	Arr.		
	Arr.	Urumtchi	Dep.		
	Dep.	Urumtchi	Arr.		
	Arr.	Tchukuchak	Dep.		

Tuesday & Friday — Wednesday & Saturday

Peiping-Canton Line

South Bound			North Bound		
7.00	Dep.	Peiping	Arr.	11.30	
10.30	Arr.	Chengchow	Dep.	8.00	
	Dep.	Chengchow	Arr.		
	Arr.	Hankow	Dep.		
	Dep.	Hankow	Arr.		
	Arr.	Changsha	Dep.		
	Dep.	Changsha	Arr.		
	Arr.	Canton	Dep.		

Tuesday & Friday — Thursday & Sunday

Lanchow-Paotow Line

North Bound			South Bound		
8.00	Dep.	Lanchow	Arr.	16.20	
10.00	Dep.	Ninshia	Dep.	14.20	
10.20	Dep.	Ninshia	Arr.	14.00	
12.20	Arr.	Paotow	Dep.	12.00	

Wed. & Sat. — Tues. & Fri.

Sian-Chengtu Line

South Bound			North Bound		
14.00	Dep.	Sian	Arr.	11.00	
15.00	Arr.	Hanchung	Dep.	10.00	
15.10	Dep.	Hanchung	Arr.	9.50	
17.00	Arr.	Chengtu	Dep.	8.00	

Tues. & Fri. — Wed. & Sat.

NOTES: 1. This time table is effective on and after 25th September and is subject to change without notice.

2. Special figihts to other places can be arranged by special agreement.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

March 25, 1936

Stock Exchange— Business Done:-

Total Volume: 1,900,000 Shares

1935-36 High	Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Mar. 23	42 Mar.
13¾	4¼	0.10	Adams Express	12¼	12⅛
149⅝	110	4.00	American Can	121	122
39½	20¼	0.60	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	37⅝	37⅝
9¼	2	—	American & For. Power	8¼	8⅝
42	14	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	37⅝	37½
27¼	10½	—	American Radiator	23⅞	23¾
177¼	98⅞	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	161½	162
107	74⅝	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	92	92¼
23¾	7½	—	American Waterworks	22¾	22½
36⅝	8	0.25	Anaconda Copper	35⅝	34⅞
80	35⅝	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	75	74¼
53½	15	—	Auburn	50½	50½
24	7¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	19⅞	19½
59⅜	21⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	56⅝	56⅝
24¼	6¼	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	23½	23
15⅞	8⅝	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	13⅛	12⅞
142¾	45⅝	—	Case, J. I.	142¾	140
47⅞	20¼	1.40	Chase National Bank	41¼	40¼
74	35	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	67½	65½
60⅝	37⅛	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅞	57⅞
100⅝	31	4.00	Chrysler	96	95¼
19½	3⅝	0.20	Columbia Gas & Electric	19¼	19⅝
24½	16½	0.60	Coml. Solvents	21⅝	21½
4⅝	0⅝	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	3¼	3⅛
36⅞	15⅝	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	34⅝	34¾
15¼	6¼	0.25	Consolidated Oil	14⅞	14½
38½	15⅛	.87¼	Continental Oil	36	35⅝
78⅝	60	3.00	Corn Products	72	73
73⅝	17¼	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	71¼	70½
150	86⅝	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	148	148½
23⅝	3¼	—	Electric Bond & Share	4¾	23½
41½	20½	0.80	General Electric	29¼	38⅞
37¼	30	1.80	General Foods	35½	35
64⅝	26⅝	2.00	General Motors	34⅝	64⅞
50	15⅝	1.00	General Railway Signal	63	43
22	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	40⅜	19⅞
30⅝	15⅝	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	28⅝	29⅜
75½	44	1.00	Humble Oil	23¾	73½
53⅛	22¼	1.00	International Nickel	749⅜	49¼
19	5⅜	—	International Tel. & Tel	16½	16¼
39	13⅜	1.00	Kennecott	38⅜	37⅞
55¼	31¼	2.00	Loew's Inc.	47½	47⅛
26⅛	18⅛	1.20	Lorillard	22⅞	22½
103	55	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	00½	100⅞
42½	21⅜	—	Montgomery Ward	40½	40⅛
41⅞	18½	1.00	National City Bank	37⅛	36⅜
25	12⅜	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	24½	23⅝
34¼	23¼	2.00	National Distillers	32¼	31⅜
14⅜	4⅜	0.60	National Power & Lt.	11⅜	11½
40⅝	12¼	0.10	New York Central	35¼	35¼
29¾	9	1.00	North American	27⅜	27⅜
36⅜	13¼	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	36¼	36¼
56⅜	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	52	52
12	3¼	0.10	Packard Motors	11¾	11⅝
38⅝	17¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	33¼	34
46½	13⅜	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	45½	45⅛
45¼	20⅜	2.40	Public Serv. of N.J.	41½	41½
14¼	4	—	Radio Corporation	13½	13½
58⅝	43¼	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	53	53⅜
56¼	22	—	Schenley	47¼	45⅞
69⅞	31	2.00	Sears Roebuck	64⅝	64
17	10⅝	0.40	Socony-Vacuum	14⅞	14⅝
28¼	10⅝	1.50	Southern California Edison	26⅝	26⅝
38½	12⅝	—	Southern Pacific	33⅜	33½
19¼	12¼	0.80	Standard Brands	16⅝	16¾
9½	1¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	8⅛	8¼
69½	35⅝	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	68	66⅝
71⅜	58⅜	3.80	Sterling Products	71	70¼
38⅝	28⅜	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	35¼	55
14⅝	4⅞	0.30	Transamerica	13⅞	13⅞
86¼	44	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	83⅞	84
138¼	82¼	6.00	Union Pacific	134	135
31⅝	9⅝	—	United Aircraft (New)	27	25⅞
20	4½	—	United Airline Trans.	19¼	18½
8½	1¼	—	United Corporation	7⅜	7⅜
19¼	9¼	1.00	United Gas Improvement	16⅝	16¾
52½	35¼	2.00	U.S. Indus. Alcohol	50	48¼
26½	9½	—	U. S. Rubber	26¼	27⅝
67	27¼	—	U. S. Steel	64¾	63¼
26½	11¼	—	Vanadium	23½	113¼
14	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	12⅝	12¼
121¾	82⅝	1.75	Westinghouse Electric	116	22¼

Call Money: 0¾ %

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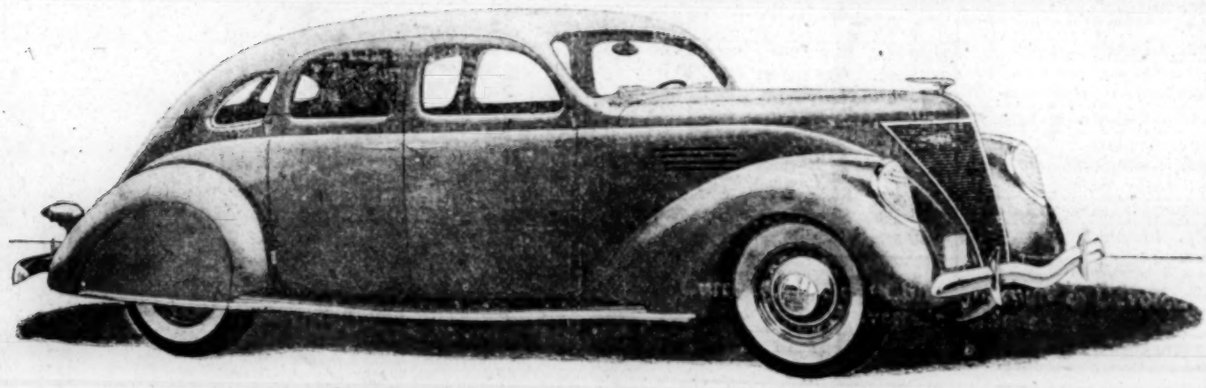
Announcing

LINCOLN ZEPHYR



THE NEW TWELVE-CYLINDER CAR THAT BRINGS FORD AND LINCOLN STANDARDS OF VALUE TO THE MEDIUM-PRICE FIELD

To-day the Shanghai public has the privilege of viewing for the first time the LINCOLN-ZEPHYR—an authentically modern motor car—which is on display at Bills Motors, Corner Avenue Foch and Route Cardinal Mercier.

It has a 12-cylinder motor, a motor of the V-type, proved so efficient in Lincoln and Ford cars. This engine develops 110 horsepower. The wheelbase is 122 inches. The springbase is 133 inches. The bore and stroke is 2¾ inches by 3¾ inches. The roomy body accommodates six people and luggage.

The LINCOLN-ZEPHYR is, above all things, a *new* car, new in idea, performance, appearance. But it does share the background of experience, the creative engineering skill that have developed the Ford and the Lincoln cars. It is built in its own specially equipped division of the famous Lincoln precision plant. Workmen trained for years in building the Lincoln bring to it methods and precision they have learned so well. It reflects the Ford skill in organizing production that combines quantity with quality, that gives value at a price. Only thus could a car of such power, size and beauty be offered for so little. Only thus could it represent in the medium-price field as genuine a value as the Lincoln and Ford cars in theirs.

As you inspect the LINCOLN-ZEPHYR for the first time, you will be impressed by the sweeping beauty of its every line. It employs fully the principles of aero-dynamic design. Streamlines flow from end to end and from side to side. But grace of line, in this case, does more than express a style trend. It reflects principles of design and construction as new as the car itself.

Steel trusses make possible the bridge, the airplane fuselage, the Marconi tower—structures of light weight but great strength. Steel trusses underlie the flowing curves of this new car. Body and frame are one, welded together. Here is a steel bridge, the body, a rigid structure, supported at two points, the front and rear springs. The roof and roof-members, with the floor and floor-members, carry the stresses.

The first result of this new construction, obviously, is great safety under all conditions.

Great comfort follows inevitably. The center of gravity is low; passengers step directly onto the floor of the car; and the weight of all passengers is poised between the axles. There is no "back-seat" ride.

Soft transverse springs minimize the "up-and-down" motion, the jounces, the bumps of the road that rob riding of comfort. We have no hesitancy in saying that this car, with its smooth V-12 power, offers a new rhythm of motoring. The gliding ride results naturally from its design.

Plan to spend at least an hour at the exhibit. A new understanding of the motor car awaits you. Arrange for a demonstration. Performance is as refreshing as appearance.

During the show visitors will be treated to a first-hand demonstration of the simplicity in design of the V-8 engine, and the advantages of Safety Glass used on Ford cars.

There are also on exhibit a Cut-Away V-8 Motor, a Cut-Away Rear Axle, Special Mechanical Displays, and other items of interest.

Ford sound moving pictures will be screened during the period of the show.

Lincoln Zephyr V-12

INSPECT THIS NEW CAR AT

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BILLS MOTORS, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY, EXPORTS, INC.

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